

Commerce

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924

NUMBER 5

Because the Purchasing Power  
Of the Whole Country  
Has Not Increased in Proportion  
High Wages Are a Handicap  
To The Textile Industry  
This Handicap Can Be Reduced  
By Increased Production  
Per Unit of Labor  
The Northrop Loom  
Is the Best Tool to Use

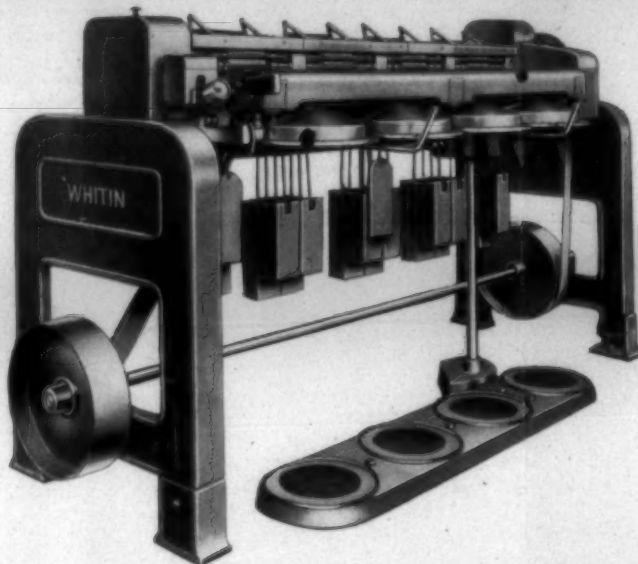
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—and these Stars  
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They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

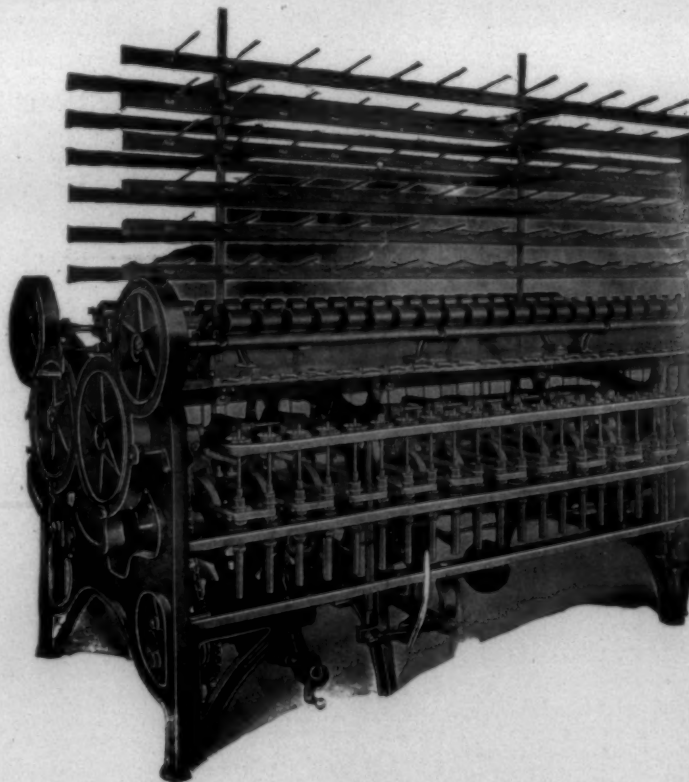
Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

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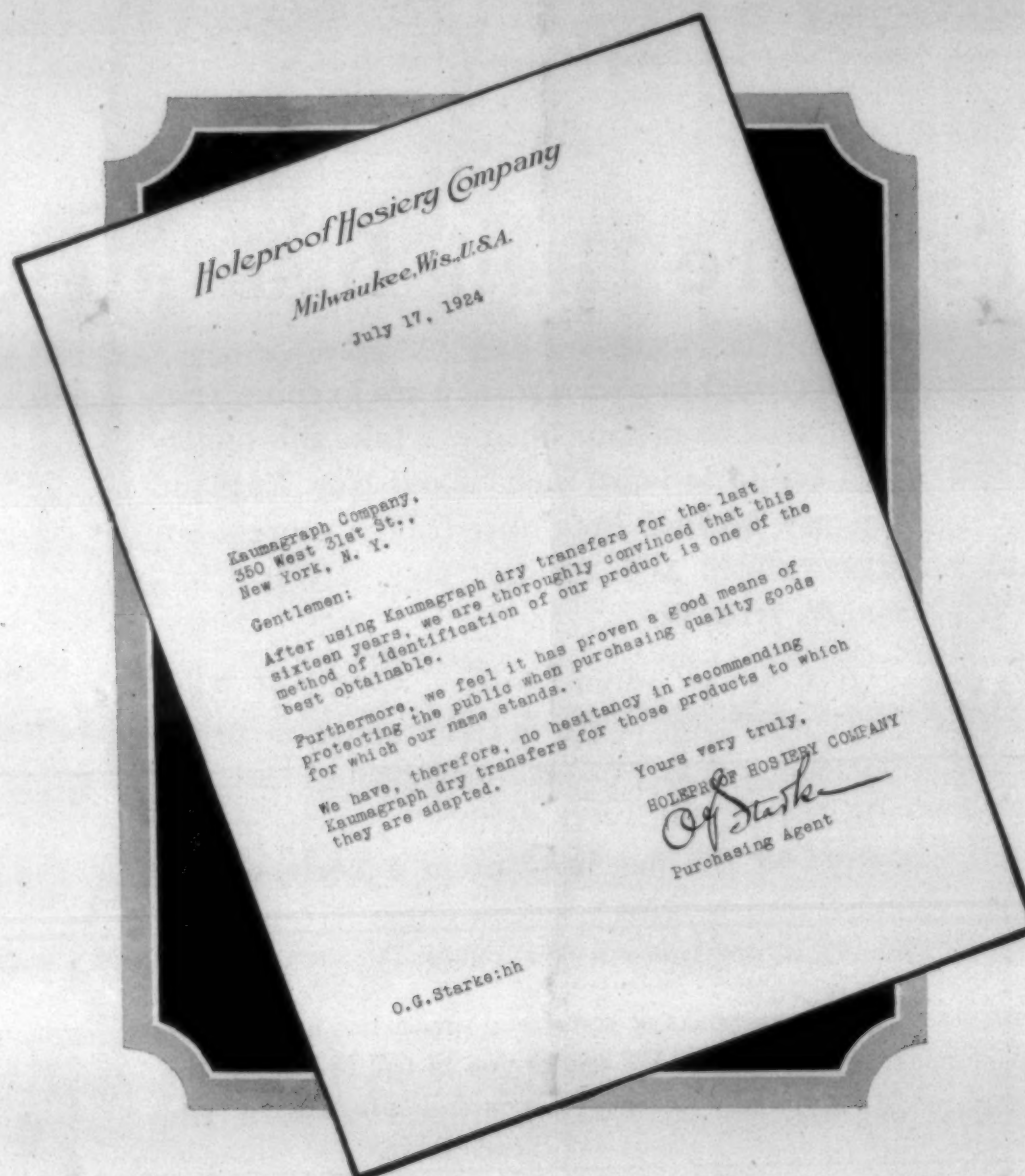
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## STAYS WHITE LONGER

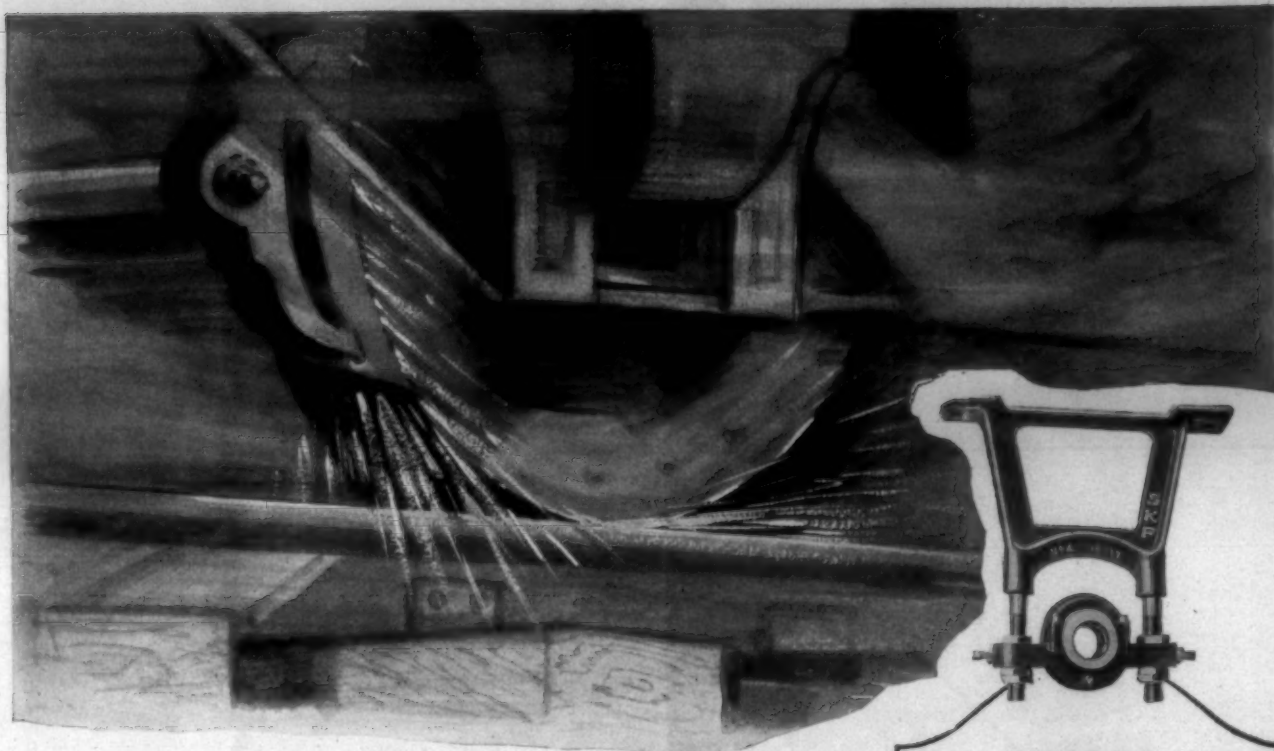
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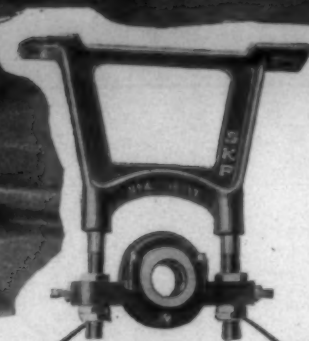
**Y**OUR train approaches your station. You feel the grinding of the brakes as friction is applied to the wheels. And you alight with never a thought to the fact that it cost the railroad \$4.05 to make the stop!

But then there are hundreds of industrial executives too, who give never a thought to what it costs to apply "brakes" to their power transmission systems. All day long, in some plants, plain bearings are "braking" against power, against production, against efficiency. They are applying FRICTION to line shafting just as surely as the brakes of your train apply friction to the wheels. And at a far greater cost, too.

Why not allow Skayef engineers to demonstrate that it costs more to KEEP plain bearings in operation than to REPLACE them with Skayef Ball Bearing Line Shaft Equipment?

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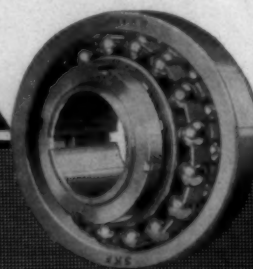
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# SKAYEF

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THE SKAYEF BALL BEARING COMPANY

165 Broadway, New York City



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924

NUMBER 5

## *Textile Diversification Dinner in Charlotte*

**T**HE Textile Diversification Dinner, held last Friday evening at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, proved one of the largest and most important textile gatherings ever held in the South. The attendance was representative of the textile leadership of the South and included a large number of the leading manufacturers of the Carolinas and some from Alabama and Georgia.

The two principal speakers were Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and M. D. C. Crawford, research editor of the Fairchild Publications, New York. Both speakers were heard with unusual interest by the more than 600 guests who had assembled to consider the question of textile diversification in the South. The dinner was the closing feature of Textile Diversification Week, held in connection with the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition and the interest and attendance proved conclusively that the question of diversity of output is now recognized as of primary importance in the future textile development of the South.

### **Cramer Advises Diversity.**

Stuart C. Cramer, president of the Cramerton Mills and former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, acted as toastmaster. In his opening remarks Mr. Cramer declared that the Southern mills had saturated the markets with the kinds of goods they are now making. He stated that the women have abandoned the wearing of cotton goods and that overproduction of staple lines of plain goods by Southern mills had created a condition that makes it necessary for the mills to increase the range of goods that they manufacture. One trouble with the textile situation, Mr. Cramer said, is due to the fact that "people are wearing last year's clothes, riding in this year's automobiles and spending next year's income. The greatest difficulty now faced by Southern mills, Mr. Cramer said, is the underconsumption of goods they now make. "We must diversify, must advertise our products and closely follow the styling demand by the creators of fashion," he said. In

seeking a greater volume of business through a greater variety of goods, Southern mills have an opportunity to get a portion of the fine goods business of the country now held by New England mills and to secure a share of the enormous business now done by foreign mills in the American market. It will be exceedingly difficult, he explained, to meet the competition of these foreign mills under our present tariff schedules, but added at Southern mills should get a share of this business. Under the Fordney tariff bill, which was first thought entirely adequate to protect American mills, enough goods have recently been imported into this country to keep between 60 and 70 mills of average Carolina size in full time operation. If Southern mills can take some of the business in broadcloths and sateens, it would materially relieve market pressure, Mr. Cramer stated.

Commenting on the building of dyeing and finishing plants in the South, Mr. Cramer said that the progress in this direction within the past several years had been very gratifying and that there was every reason to expect a further development along this line. The former practice of shipping all Southern goods to New England for converting and finishing and then having them shipped to the South for distribution was an economic crime, he said.

### **Imports and Exports.**

Mr. Pickard, in his address, gave figures showing the amount of cotton goods being imported into this country. He touched upon the popularity of broadcloths and stated that in view of his belief that the demand for this goods will continue for a long time, their manufacture offered an excellent opportunity for Southern mills. He, however, is inclined to the opinion that our tariff rates must be increased if our mills are to successfully compete on many of the goods now imported. Mr. Pickard's remarks on imports and exports were exceedingly interesting. His address is reprinted in full elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Crawford, who is a speaker of unusual ability and fluency, de-

lighted his large audience. He began by taking issue with the view that the tariff schedule must be raised in order for American mills to prosper.

### **Style is Keynote of Diversification.**

"No tariff is going to fix the price of cotton goods. If they are in demand it will be because the women want them," he said. A good designer, whom he characterized as the most underpaid and unrecognized man in the textile industry, can do more for the Southern mills than any tariff ever written, he declared. Mr. Crawford insisted that the cotton manufacturers must consider their industry as an art, not a mere business. Sketching briefly the history of cotton goods from its inception in ancient times, he said that cotton goods never had been and never would be a necessity, but are a luxury for which people will pay any price if the goods are made attractive enough. Style is the key to success in diversification and the manufacturer who styles his goods in accordance with the demands of fashion is going to always find a market for his products.

Incidentally, Mr. Crawford told the manufacturers that the greatest asset of the Southern mill industry is the native labor supply. He warned them to treasure this labor supply and to do all that is possible to give labor a better outlook upon life and upon its work.

### **Plea for Research.**

Making a strong plea for research both in design and cotton technology, Mr. Crawford closed his address by saying:

"That section of the country that seriously takes up research in technology and design and seriously sees it through will dominate the markets, not only in this country, but of the world."

Mr. Crawford's address is published in full on another page in this issue.

It was planned that a part of the evening's program should be devoted to an open discussion of the diversification question, to be participated in by a number of the most prominent cotton manufactur-

ers of the South. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that the dinner guests were scheduled to attend the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition, that part of the program had to be omitted.

Before closing, however, Mr. Cramer called upon B. E. Geer, president of the Judson Mills, Greenville, and one of the most successful fine goods manufacturers in the South, to tell why he had given up the manufacture of broadcloths and sateens.

### **B. E. Geer Speaks.**

Mr. Geer said that his mill, after trying to compete with foreign mills for business in broadcloths, abandoned the idea because of inability to meet foreign prices. The buyers insist on imported goods, he said, and were willing to pay six to eight cents more per yard for it than for domestic goods of equal quality.

"We were offered 40 cents a yard for broadcloth, a price that would barely cover production costs, and at the same time buyers were paying 48½ cents for English broadcloths. After getting our production costs as low as possible, we find we are not able to make the goods as cheaply as foreign mills," said Mr. Geer.

In closing Mr. Geer advocated a big advertising campaign to increase the consumption of cotton goods, stating that the per capita consumption of cotton goods in this country had shown no increase in the past fourteen years. He pointed to the success that manufacturers of chewing gum, lines of silks, jewelry and other goods have had through national advertising of their products.

Speaking of the human side of the industry, Mr. Geer declared that the cotton mills of the South should receive more credit than the churches for bringing the mountain population for isolated homes to the greater comfort and happiness of the mill villages.

The preliminary music for the dinner was rendered by an orchestra from the Fort Bragg Military Band. During the dinner, several of the singers from the Carolinas Exposition delighted the audience with a number of songs.



# What You Will See At The Exposition

THE Sixth Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C., will open on October 20th. Exhibits are already being installed. All of the spaces have been marked off and the booths erected. All of the space has been sold in both the Main Building and the Annex.

The Annex will be very attractive, painters are now giving the interior a coat of egg shell white. It is well lighted. Being only 18 feet from the Main Hall, is practically part of the same.

A battery of power driven sewing machines have been at work in the building for several weeks preparing the decorations. This will be unusually attractive. Scarlet and white is the color scheme and thousands of yards of Southern made goods will be used.

The exhibits this year will be the most interesting ever staged in Textile Hall. Many machinery and equipment ideas of special interest will be shown for the first time. Not only should manufacturers of yarns and cloth feel that it is necessary for them to attend in order to keep informed of new inventions and improvements, but those interested in knitting and hosiery mills and of worsted and silk plants will find a great deal to interest and instruct them. Students in textile

and allied industries will be welcome.

This exhibition will be 60 per cent larger than any ever held in the South. The machinery manufacturers have taken more space this year than they have ever engaged before. They are putting out not only a complete line, but they are introducing for the first time some new ideas and inventions which have been held back especially for this show.

Due to the close competition between machinery manufacturers it is now a dominant idea among them to demonstrate high productive capacity, and with each successive exposition the value to both exhibitors and patrons becomes apparent. The display of machinery and accessories will represent a value of close to a half million dollars. With more than sixteen million spindles in the Southern mills, representing an invested capital of approximately a half billion dollars, the importance of these textile exhibitions is apparent.

It is realized that the South is a great new field for textile development. This exposition has been advertised for two years, and will be visited by more executives, superintendents, overseers and operatives

than any exposition held anywhere.

The committees are composed mainly of textile representatives, most of them have had experience at previous expositions. They are making extraordinary preparations to receive exhibitors and visitors.

## Southern Textile Association.

An unusual feature will be headquarters for the Southern Textile Association. The entire mezzanine floor, which is a room 30 by 60 feet, has been fitted up by the Greenville Textile Club, and will be purely a social center, a place where members of the association can meet, read, smoke, write letters and rest. There will be a writing room and a telephone. There will be every facility for the comfort and convenience of the members of the Southern Textile Association. This room will not be opened to the public. The Conventions Committee, of which Milton G. Smith is chairman, is assisting the Greenville Textile Club in preparing this room.

## Description of Exhibits.

A large number of the exhibits to be shown at the Southern Textile Exposition have already been described in these columns. More of these descriptions are given below and others are to appear until all of the exhibits have been described.

## Whiting Machine Works.

The Whiting Machine Works will exhibit the following machines:

- 1 Bale Breaker.
- 1 Improved Vertical Opener.
- 1 Improved C. O. B. Machine, 3 sections.
- 1 Full Roller 2-Card Set, with automatic feed, Scotch feed and single bank ring doffer condenser.
- 1 Cotton and Wool Waste Spinning Frame, 36 spindles, 3½-inch gauge.
- 1 Flyer Twister, 14 spindles, 10-inch space.
- 1 Crompton & Knowles Plain 2-Harness Loom.
- 1 2-Bank Tape Condenser.
- 1 Model "H" Drawing Frame, 4 deliveries.
- 1 Model "B" spinning frame, 36 spindles, 3½-inch gauge.
- 1 2-Section Roving Waste Machine.

The opening and cleaning machinery exhibit will consist of the latest type bale breaker connected to their improved vertical opener. By machining all fitted parts, the vertical opener has been made as airtight as possible. The adjustable grid bars are made of steel, making them practically unbreakable. Perfect lubrication is provided for all working parts. Needless to say, the

(Continued on Page 33)

## DORRANCETON SILK WORKS

COMMISSION SILK THROWSTERS

MILLS:  
KINGSTON, PA.  
NANTICOKE, PA.  
150,000 SPINDLES

BRANCH OF  
DUPLAN SILK CORP.,  
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## HOSIERY TRAM WEAVING TWISTS

Send us your raw silk. We will inspect and throw it for you. It will be handled by the same organization and with the same care as material destined for the Duplan looms which

are famed for quality. Canton Tram, Tussah Tram, Hosiery Tram, and Combination Yarns our specialties.

NEW YORK OFFICE  
135 MADISON AVENUE



# HOUGHTON

## TESTIMONIALS An Opinion Concerning Them

by Chas. E. Carpenter

**S**OME few years back, when professional motor racing was more popular than now, one of the World's most famous race drivers waited on us and solicited the cooperation of the HOUGHTON RESEARCH STAFF in selecting the best oil for use in his car, in an event of importance.

He seemed to think that he should have something special: something made for the occasion, but we finally convinced him that the regular Houghton Motor Oils were the best we knew how to make and that best was just best. So he used HOUGHTON'S MEDIUM MOTOR OIL in the race, which he won. Imagine our astonishment to find that after the race, the press was filled with announcements by a competitor, that the successful car had been lubricated with their oil. When we called the driver's attention to this misstatement, he said, "I paid you good cash for the oil I got from you and they paid me good cash for that lie."

I had always been more or less skeptical of testimonials and that experience did not lessen my skepticism any.

Nevertheless, I like testimonials just as I like compliments, when they are true, honest and sincere. Almost every mail brings us one or more testimonials from some thoughtful user of a Houghton Product. Testimonials which are entirely unsolicited and mailed to us because the sender appreciates that by encouraging us for what we have accomplished, we are better equipped to go on and do even better work. We frequently quote such testimonials, but never give the identity of the sender, without his permission. We consider testimonials confidential, just as we consider orders confidential. At any rate, they must not be published, giving the identity of the sender, without permission.

The Foreman of a Southern Knitting Mill writes:

"We are operating a VIM Single Leather Belt connected to a squeeze roller. This belt has been running over a year, under extremely severe conditions. There is almost a constant stream of water dropping on this belt and we can see no deterioration in the belt after a year of service. This mill thinks VIM Leather Belt is the finest ever made."

The Overseer of the Slasher Room in a Tennessee Mill writes:

"We are using 3" Double VIM Belts altogether on our slashers. We run as many as 15 beams on our slashers and as our drive pulley is only 3" face, it takes SOME belt to pull that load. We put the first one on on January 23, 1921 and it is still going strong. Looks like it would last another year or two. I am a great believer in VIM Belting and boost it every chance I get."

A Rhode Island Engineer writes:

"Your Absorbed Oil has made life worth living for me. Formerly I was being constantly called into the office and scolded because of oil stains on the cloth. But since we have been using HOUGHTON'S ABSORBED OILS there has not been a single complaint from oil stains."

A few years back we started to paste these testimonials in scrapbooks in date order, classified according to products, but the work became so laborious, owing to their large number, that we were compelled to abandon the practice. However, every testimonial is read and passed along to some one for the purpose of encouragement. Many of them are published in full in our Sales Department publication, called "VIM", which circulates exclusively and confidentially among our Sales Force.

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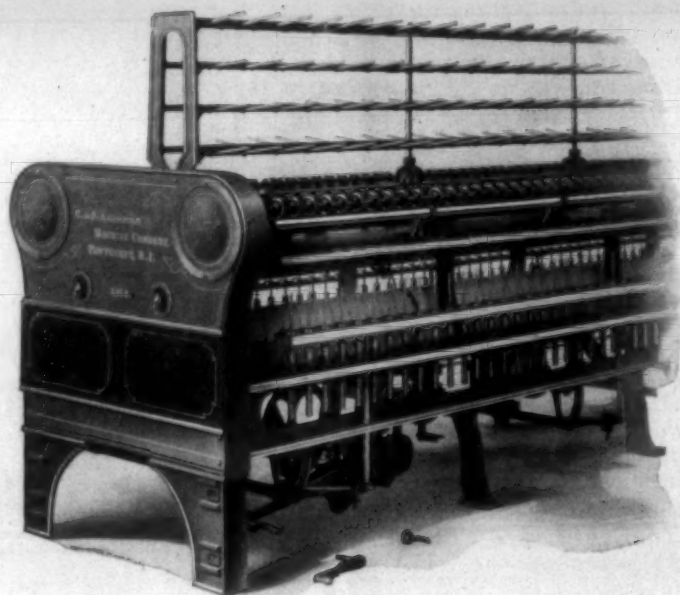
AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry



# COTTON MACHINERY

## IMPROVED TWISTERS FOR WET OR DRY TWISTING



The illustration above shows the Head End Section of our Improved Twister. This machine, like our Spinning Frame, is of Heavy Construction, which insures light running and reduces vibration and cost of upkeep. We build these machines in all Gauges and for any number of ply with either Band or Tape Drive. There are many distinctive features in our machine which we describe in a Special Bulletin.

*List of Users and Descriptive Bulletin  
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**H & B**  
**American Machine Co.**

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office

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Atlanta, Ga.

## Style is Basis of Diversification

Address by M. D. C. Crawford, Research Editor of Fairchild Publications, at the Textile Diversification Dinner in Charlotte.

Mr. Crawford's address follows in part:

"The history of mechanical development in America indicates clearly that in the Carolinas there was a great interest in the early development of the machine, at about the same time that the great mill building movement began in New England.

"The invention of the cotton gin directed the energy of the South to the growing of the fiber made pre-eminent by the inspired genius of the master mechanics of England. In ten years' time, from 1793, cotton shipments had risen from a little over 100,000 pounds to 60,000,000 pounds, in 1811, and the progressive development had only reached its culminating point within the last decade.

"To become the world's greatest cotton plantation, the South at that time sacrificed early opportunity to become one of the centers of mechanical production of cotton fabrics. The Civil War and the terrible period of reconstruction was another hindrance, and then the South, unaided by outside resources, discouraged in every possible way, took up again the problem of the mechanical production of cotton goods in order to give employment to her idle and hungry citizens.

"The last war found you at the beginning of your last great period of development, and when, as a delegate to the World's Cotton Conference in 1919, I came to Charlotte, the indications of your prosperity were so evident that the masters of looms and spindles in old England and New England, were astounded at what they saw.

### The Soul of Business.

"It is surely a wise custom for men concerned in common undertakings from time to time to gather and compare non-competitive phases of their undertakings. As civilization expands and society becomes more interdependent, the opportunity for service broadens and becomes more significant. In spite of the rather boyish diffidence that characterizes the modern business man, there lies in the background of surface desires for selfish and individual rewards a wholesome ambition to be of definite and concrete service to his own time and his own people.

"This is the soul of business, and this feeling, seldom expressed but constantly felt, will some day make the machine and the processes and systems springing from the machine develop a new civilization more in accordance with the early visions and dreams of the great masters of invention who created this miracle for us.

"The phase of cotton that we represent today, and which is so brilliantly expressed in the marvelous machines in your halls, is but a transient incident in a greater history. The Machine Age is new as things are judged in the history of cotton, and the human conscious-

ness and reaction toward fabrics has only been clouded for a time by the single phase of cheapness, and is now turning as surely as the compass needle to the North Star back again to the essential elements and desires which first caused man to spin and weave and to dye and create form and movement in cloth.

### Not an Inventive Age.

"Ours has not been an inventive age, in spite of all that we have been taught and have in some sense believed. The machine has had as little effect on the real history of fabrics and the underlying desires that govern the production of fabrics as the printing press has had on language, the typewriter on syntax and vocabulary, or the phonograph and the radio on music. All forms, constructions, methods of ornament and design are not only pre-machine, but prehistoric, the results of inventions and philosophies that were ancient, and whose origins were forgotten before we can surely trace the first beginning of the civilization we term with more or less exactness, Nordic.

"Most of the history of fabrics worthy of record belongs to the craft, not to the Machine Age, and unless the machine can serve a little more surely the latent love of beauty, which is an element in every human society in every age, the machine will be so restricted and so curtailed that in another generation it will be but a hideous memory of distorted and impoverished design, of lives looted of the satisfaction of clean, intelligent, work. Nor are there warning signs that indicate clearly that the public reaction against banality in color and design, lack of interest in texture, is already making itself felt in the market places of cotton. We have reached an ultimate phase in the technical evolution—the hour of the artist has come again!

"The first literary record we have of cotton occurs in the Verdis hymns almost 1,000 years before the dawn of the Christian Era, and it is here referred to in such a way that there can be no question that it was already a well established craft, thoroughly organized, and consequently of infinitely greater antiquity than even this remote date suggests.

### Indians Raised First Cotton.

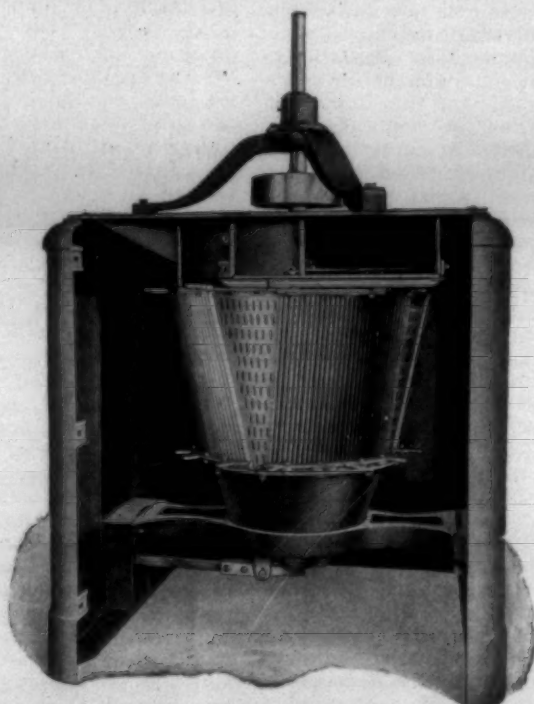
"Beyond the fact that it probably originated in southern India, we have no conclusive information as to its origin. The fact that cotton and all of the fundamental weaves and methods of decoration also existed in Peru and Central America many centuries before the Spanish invasion, emphasizes not only the antiquity of the fiber and the techniques associated with the fiber, but even suggests that between Asia and the New World there were immensely ancient social contacts which science has not yet clearly measured or defined.

"In the time of Alexander of  
(Continued on Page 14)



# SACO - LOWELL

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA

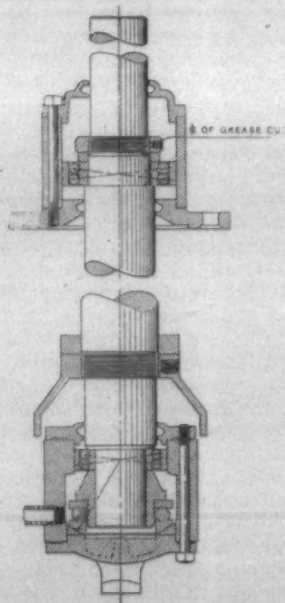


Saco-Lowell Patented Adjustable Grid Bars

## British Textile Expert Recommends Vertical Openers For Fine Yarn Mills

"Vertical Opener or Crighton Opener. This machine was considered at one time an opener for short staple cotton only. It is now recognized that it can be used for any cotton and the more it is used the better and cleaner will be the cotton. It is simply necessary to adapt it as to speeds, settings, etc., for its purpose just as any other

machine is adapted for various cottons" \* \* \* \* \*



Sectional View of Ball  
Bearings Used by  
Saco-Lowell

"Foot step Bearings \* \* \* Ball Bearings are most suitable if well designed."—W. Scott Taggart, M. I. Mech E., Manchester, England, in his volume, "Cotton Mill Management."

There are over 1100 Saco-Lowell Vertical Openers installed in cotton mills varying in product. They are working satisfactorily whether the mill is using long or short staple cotton.

All Saco-Lowell Vertical Openers have always had Ball Bearing Foot Step Bearings.

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1824 1924

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upon receipt of order, from  
the ample stocks at branch  
stores.

In case order calls for an  
unusual size that cannot be  
supplied from branch stock,  
Ladew facilities at head-  
quarters are such that any  
belt can be shipped within  
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## Foreign Trade Aspects of Southern Textile Diversification

Address by Edward T. Pickard, Chief of Textile Division, Department of Commerce, at Textile Diversification Dinner in Charlotte.

THIS is an era of simplification and elimination of waste in industry and I am not much impressed with the term "diversification" save as an abstraction or an awakening slogan. If diversification is used in direct complement to adaptability, then we have a much better basis for consideration of this important subject. The achievements of America as a manufacturing nation have been very largely based upon its policy of quantity and quality production, efficient administration and factory management, and improvement in production methods. To continue these vast strides we must exercise continual vigilance, seeking to reduce our per unit cost of production which in its application to foreign trade aspects of the textile industry in this country means a more or less standardized product turned out by the mile. In catering to many of the peculiar demands of remote consuming markets we cannot hope to compete with manufacturing countries abroad who, because of their smaller mill units, separation of spinning, weaving, finishing, packing, and shipping processes into separate enterprises, and lower labor costs are able to cultivate and supply the demand for frequent changes in construction, special designs, headings, and so on.

On the other hand, our cloths of so-called standard construction and design can undoubtedly find increasing outlets if the business is intelligently propagated and followed through by the harmonious co-operation of selling house and manufacturer. I bespeak for those selling houses who are keenly alive to the export possibilities in American cotton goods your cordial support, while for those who are indifferent and apathetic, I would suggest a little heart-to-heart talk with the object of convincing them of your interest in foreign markets, modest as your present outlets may be.

After all, adaptability of our mills in meeting reasonable export demands is more a mental attitude than a physical problem. In my visits to the large consuming markets of the world I have been bored to the point of distraction by merchants who tell me that American goods are indeed a quality product, but that our manufacturers insist upon selling what they produce and not what the customer demands. As I have pointed out, we never have and probably never will be able to cater to the idiosyncrasies of certain markets which demand small lots of special constructions or designs. Because of cheaper labor costs abroad for one thing they are able to take care of such trade, while our goods can compete in foreign markets only when a minimum of labor cost is involved.

A great waste in industry frequently occurs from over diversification impelled by competition among manufacturers to meet the

supposed demands of the consumer. As an example of this I would point out one phase of the hosiery business wherein it is said that retail distributors in metropolitan areas must carry at least 200 shades and qualities, not counting the number of sizes involved in each variety. A laudable example of how the elimination of waste may be effected and unwarranted diversification curtailed is that of the cotton duck industry which recently, in consultation with officials of the Department of Commerce, voluntarily agreed in the interest of economy to manufacturers, distributors and consumers to reduce the number of weights and widths carried in stocks from something like 430 to about 80.

But there are demands throughout the world for cloths which we can supply with very little adjustment to our machinery and sales methods, providing, as I said, that our manufacturers and distributors have the proper mental attitude. The mere determination to produce cloths for export demands is futile if our sales organizations do not prosecute their duties enthusiastically and intelligently. Export trade is not an opportunists' paradise, an outlet to be taken advantage of in moments of depression at home, but rather in many instances it has proved to be that 10 or 20 per cent margin of production which has meant the difference between a credit and a debit balance on the ledgers.

Today the world, with the possible exception of the United States, is buying on the basis of price and there are those who would not even except the United States from this statement. In considering the adaptability of Southern textile production to such demands, it may be necessary to make radical departures from the conservatism with which the industry has been enshrouded almost from its beginning. To meet these demands throughout the world for low priced goods why cannot we use Indian cotton for mixing with our own as the Japanese have done? They produce a so-called standard 3-yard sheeting, a bread and butter cloth with us, by mixing Indian or Chinese cotton with American and have been able to make deep inroads into our time honored trade with the Near and Far East by selling them at 2 cents a yard under ours. The consumer still prefers the quality American sheeting, but is compelled to buy at a price and I dare say that if we could in some such manner cheapen our own product for the export market a large share of the business would return to our shores. Nor would the use of such imported cottons curtail the use of that grown at home, for we would be taking on a business which we are fast losing and a resumption of which would in fact involve the greater consumption of American cotton.



Cotton hosiery is a product peculiarly ours in the European trade of the moment. Because of economic conditions which need not be discussed upon this occasion, Germany at the moment is not enjoying her former prestige in Europe in lines of low priced knit goods, and I know of some Southern mills which are already participating in this trade.

Then again, the increasing use of artificial silk in combination with cotton is a development with which I believe our Southern manufacturers are already thoroughly conversant. They may not fully realize, however, that more pounds of artificial silk are being consumed in this country than of real silk. To my mind this development is not wholly attributable to the fickle flame of fancy, but will continue to grow and artificial silk will soon be universally recognized as one of the major textile fibers. New uses are being found almost every day for fiber silk and the question undoubtedly merits the serious consideration of Southern textile manufacturers.

It is true that a great number of manufacturers and selling houses are doing a commendable export trade in American piece goods but for the industry collectively what we need as much as anything else is a collective sentiment and a collective determination to increase the distribution of American products abroad. As an adjunct to this we should have a well organized and well supported textile industrial research laboratory designed to study constantly the elimination of waste and the application of improvements in machinery and improvements in manufacturing methods. Saving to the industry by such an organization would go a long way towards compensating for the extra costs of diversification to meet the needs of the demands from abroad for more special products.

So much for a generalization on diversification or adaptability to meet foreign competition in the world's consuming markets.

I would like to add now a few observations on another phase of diversification as it relates to the competition which our mills at home are experiencing from goods manufactured abroad and shipped into this country for domestic consumption. No one can deny that the vogue of foreign made goods is still prevalent in this country and, in fact, appears to be gaining. This phenomenon, if I may use the term, appears to be peculiar to the United States and is not alone psychological but probably also has much of its influence grounded in the fact that our huge foreign population has an inherent notion of the superiority of goods from abroad. The second factor is that other class of buyers who enjoy the fiction of superior social and economic position consequent to their ability to purchase and to wear French models and English fabrics. As an illustration of this peculiar trait of our people, let me mention a very casual study made a while ago in which we took the total number of yards of English woollens and worsteds imported into this country

on the one side and computed the number of suits and overcoats that could be made from such imported fabrics. Against this total number of suits and overcoats we checked the number of customs and manufacturing tailors and on the theoretical but conservative basis that each one sold but a single suit or overcoat per week of alleged British fabric only one customer out of fourteen could have possibly received the genuine article. In the case of women's clothing, millinery, and sundry attire, we imported a grand total of less than thirteen million dollars' worth of such merchandise from France during a recent year, and I venture the opinion that the Main street stores in the cities of the Carolinas alone carry an inventory of alleged French models and adornments far in excess of that sum. But the American woman must be catered to at all costs and my notion is that she rather enjoys the fiction—the fraud which is perpetrated upon her and would audibly resent the revelation of the truth in her individual case.

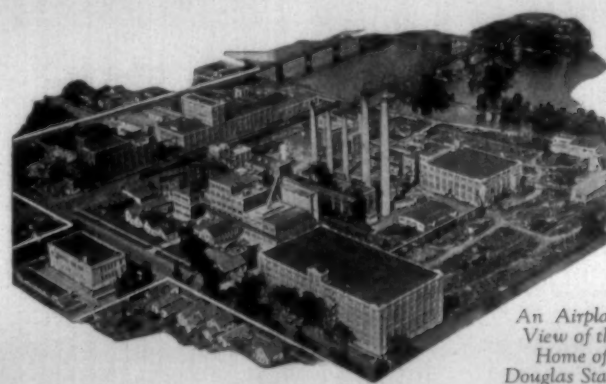
Every undertaking to create a sense of pride in products of our own home industries and to bring a realization to our consuming public that our own goods are equal and more often superior to those imported should be supported.

This passion for imported goods takes another form of direct interest to every American cotton manufacturer. During the past year or two there has been a conspicuous increase in the quantity of cotton cloth imported into this country, chiefly from England. In 1913 such imports were inconsequential, most of them being fine or fancy goods of special design and construction were in a sense non-competitive. Only three and one-half million yards of unbleached goods, valued at about four hundred thousand dollars, entered the United States in 1913, but in 1923—ten years later—the total of unbleached goods had jumped to 95 million square yards, valued at eighteen million dollars. The grand total of all kinds of cotton goods imported during 1923 came to about 219 million square yards, valued at forty-seven million dollars, as against 30 million yards, valued at five million dollars during 1913, or about 700 per cent of the 1913 yardage. When I point out that our total imports of cotton cloths for 1923 are almost half the number of square yards which we exported to all countries during the same period and considerable more than half the value of such exports, you will realize the potency of such a growing competition.

The duty on imports of cotton cloth ranges from about 10 to 45 per cent, with an average duty collected, based upon the quantity imported of each class, of about 30 per cent of the invoice value. The total duty collected on all cotton cloths imported during 1923 exceeded thirteen million dollars.

Although the total imports of cotton cloth of all descriptions for the first eight months of 1924 as compared with the similar period in 1923 have decreased some 30 million square yards, it is very significant.

(Continued on Page 32)



An Airplane View of the Home of Douglas Starch, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

## DOUGLAS CROWN STARCH

SMOOTH and uniform, free from all impurities and foreign material. A thin boiling starch made especially for the textile trade. Produced in the most modern and perfectly controlled starch plant in America.

Douglas Crown Starch is the result of over 20 years of study and experience in the production of textile starch and its uses. It is essentially the most perfect starch made.

Douglas Starch is available in all special and standard grades—

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(A refined thin boiling starch)

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Clean, uniform starch of full strength, carefully made from selected raw material. Used by leading mills.

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QUALITY AND SERVICE SINCE 1866

## Style Is Basis Of Diversification

(Continued from Page 10)

Macedonia, cotton was well known to the Greeks, and was an article of commerce in the Mediterranean World, although up to the Mohammedan invasion it had not reached Egypt or China.

"The great modern history of the fiber begins with the rise of the Mohammedan power. Here again in the history of the Mediterranean Basin a vigorous and warlike people, drifting from the North came upon, overthrew and absorbed cultures so ancient that we have no measure to judge the antiquity, and cotton strongly spread from India through the Near East along the fringe of Africa and into Spain, in the Islands of the Indian Ocean and to far Cathay and was an article of commerce between the Italian cities and the walled towns of southern Germany and little England.

"The next great incident in this history was the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, da Gama, deliberately seeking a route to the great trade centers of India, closed by the fanatical power of the Mohammedans.

### Cotton Dominated Commerce.

"Printed and painted cotton goods and the Dacca gossamers from that time on became objects of commerce between the East and the West, and dominated and controlled the artistic sense of Europe, and eventually brought about the great age of the machine in the 18th Century. Cotton goods were then luxuries prized and desired for beauty's sake alone by peoples, who, until this time, had known only linen, wool and silk. Laws were passed in every European country except Holland prohibiting the importation and sale of cotton fabrics from the East in a vain effort to stem and to protect home industries. It was not until Europe, following the leadership of England, learned how to manufacture cotton goods and to decorate them themselves, that trade with the East was unrestricted.

"I have given this brief summary to show that the history of cotton goods up to our own time, within the reach of our own history, has not been the history of a necessity, the story of something cheaper, but the record of a great art affecting many peoples over an infinite span of centuries, and that at the time when the production of cotton and cotton goods was as expensive, if not more expensive, than other fibers, it was prized as an object of art, and was actually imitated in wool and linen, and its designs were copied in silk.

### Have Only Imitated Designs.

"We have looked with rather complacent interest on the simple tools of craftsmen, the hand loom, the spinning wheel, the spindle, the hand blocks for printing, the wax and dye pots for resist dyeing, the tapestry weaver and the embroiderer. I repeat, however, that all that we have done with these miracles of mechanical precision, with these almost limitless powers of repro-

duction, is to imitate the designs and textures bequeathed us by 30 centuries of craftsmanship.

"When the machine was new (and the Machine Age begins with the mechanical production of cotton goods in the early 18th century in England) the craftsman was swept almost out of existence. He could not compete, and it was written by a great political philosopher that the machines of Manchester whitened with the bones of weavers who had died of starvation. Traditions of beauty were swept aside and exchanged for some limited mechanical understanding, and the artist gave place to the engineer, and the dyer to the chemist; and the result was that all who sought for beauty in fabrics and who set standards of elegance and refinement in design and beauty in color had to seek them in the remnants of civilization in many respects less worthy than our own. For with the machine and group production, with the division of labor and the application of power to all forms of production and distribution, there came as well the great spirit of democracy which now, after a century of trial and experiment, has finally been accepted in the bitterness of almost universal warfare as the guiding and directing influence of modern civilization.

"It is natural, therefore, that in the century that gave us control of mechanical production and saw the birth of democracy, the ends of old systems that had outlived their time and usage, we should have lost some measure of the culture and beauty, the refinements of life that go with static conditions of existence.

### An Age of Rapid Changes.

"Ours has been the age of rapid changes, of shifting scenes, of dramatic and often terrible clashes of power, and the result has been that by the wayside we have thrown many things of infinite value as well as much rubbish, and it is time for us to retrace the road and find again among the discarded baggage of our armies the essential things we left behind.

"What has been the effect of changing craftsmen into machine tenders? The man who from raw material fashioned some object with his hands and simple controllable tools, and the man who mutely serves a machine arbitrarily functioning to perform some segment of a process, are as wide apart in cultural aptitudes and opportunities as the poles. Yet they are the same man, cast in the same glorious mold—a child of dreams, a brother to the stars! We have done nothing, or next to nothing, to educate our workers in an understanding of what they are doing.

"Is it possible for us to continue any highly specialized processes which in a large degree are meaningless to the worker, and expect to have at the end of any considerable period of history the independence of thought, the uprightness of character, and the fine pride in work which are essentials to democracy?

"Our education, excellent as it is (Continued on Page 20)



## Lockwood-Greene Exhibit At Carolinas Exposition

The Made-in-Carolinas Exposition is held in Charlotte annually for the purpose of showing the various diversified industries of North and South Carolina. This year great emphasis has been placed upon diversified textiles, which offers an unusual opportunity for Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers to show how they have been instrumental in this diversification of textiles in North and South Carolina. It is interesting to note here that the fabrics shown are spun from asbestos, flax, wool, silk and cotton.

The worsted industry is represented by cloth from the Southern Worsted Corporation, at Greenville, S. C. This plant, built a year ago, contains 6,000 worsted spindles and 120 looms.

The bleached goods from Pacific Mills Department, at Lyman, S. C., show both fine and heavy sheeting and pillow cases. This mill recently completed under their supervision has a capacity of one and a half million yards per week, and a supplemental equipment of 33,000 spindles and 900 looms, producing wide sheetings.

Spencer Mountain Mills, at Randle, N. C., offer the opportunity of displaying many patterns of fancy cotton damask.

Ginghams and chambray, which are made in large quantities in the South, form the exclusive product of the Gibson Manufacturing Company, at Concord, N. C. Their new finishing plant, designed by Lockwood, Greene & Co., has just been completed and put into operation.

Knitted and woven fabrics from the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., are the product of their finishing plant completed for them under our design in 1920.

The General Asbestos and Rubber Company, of Charleston, S. C., shows graphically how yarn is spun and fabric woven from rock asbestos.

Many beautiful designs of cotton and silk brocade are shown from Carl Stohn, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C.

Finished and unfinished crash towels woven from flax and cotton are the products of the Tucapau Towel Mill, recently completed at Tucapau, S. C.

Chatham blankets, known throughout the country for their excellent quality, are made by the Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Winston-Salem and Elkin, N. C.

Fancy white goods from the Cascade Mills, Inc., of Mooresville, N. C., are a new product from this territory, this mill having within the last year been completed under Lockwood-Greene supervision.

The Hobarton Manufacturing Co., of Concord, N. C., is a new corporation completed within the last year and is represented by a display of gingham of the finer grades.

The Winnsboro Mills, containing 70,000 spindles on cord fabrics, takes a prominent place in this exhibit.

The above products, together with photographs of the mills manufacturing them, show graphically

what Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers are doing toward the diversification of the textile industries in the South.

## Answering a Slander

Sept. 25, 1924.

Editor, Meriden Journal,  
Meriden, Conn.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to your very unfair editorial of September 16th entitled "Child Labor Bill and Georgia."

You say: "The Southern propagandists say that there will be only 50,000 children who will be affected by the ruling."

Nobody has said anything of the kind.

There are today less than 40 children under 14 years of age employed in all the cotton mills and other manufacturing establishments of the South.

If the former Federal Child Labor Law could be suddenly put into effect today there would be less than 40 children who would be driven from the mills of the South.

I can see some brainless old maid jumping up and saying "Why, then, do you object to the enactment of the Child Labor Amendment?"

Because North Carolina when it joined the Union reserved certain rights and can see no reason to relinquish those rights to any Federal Bureau.

This game of "picking the motes out of neighbors' eyes" was not anticipated when the Union was formed, as it was then thought that each State could attend to its own affairs. Meddlesome old maids and childless married women were not as numerous then.

Almost without exception the statements made about child labor in the South are false and are the concoctions of those who seek to have Federal Bureaus take charge of all the affairs of the human race.

Even the publications of the U. S. Labor Department state that "eliminating agriculture there is more child labor in New England than in the South," but there would be no chance of ratifying the Amendment if the truth were admitted.

Never before has such a campaign of misrepresentations been conducted in this country.

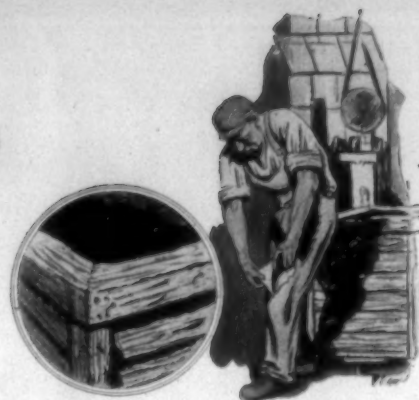
Yours truly,

DAVID CLARK.

## Dresden Exports of Gloves and Hosiery to the United States Declines.

Declared exports from the Dresden consular district show that 641,930 dozen pairs of cotton gloves, valued at \$1,892,189, and 245,164 dozen pairs of cotton hosiery, valued at \$541,182, were shipped to the United States during the first six months of 1924. Comparable figures for the first half of 1923 were 983,735 dozen pairs of gloves worth \$3,592,817 and 340,977 dozen pairs of cotton hosiery invoiced at \$606,014, Vice Consul John A. Scott, Dresden, Germany reports.

# Makeshift receptacles do not pay



**W**HEN you run your hand around the inside surface of your mill receptacles do you discover cracks, splinters, sharp jagged edges?

Trucks, mill-boxes, cans and other receptacles should be made of a strong smooth material. They should **remain smooth** after years of hard use.

Diamond Fibre Receptacles have an agate-smooth inside surface. They are carefully and skillfully built. There are no rough spots or projections to injure the most delicate materials. They protect hands and clothes of workers.

Diamond Fibre is a tough, resilient material. Though light, it has the wearing qualities of steel. It does not scuff, scar, crack or break. It is impervious to grease, oil, water. Dust and dirt do not adhere to the smooth surface.

## Receptacles for every purpose

We manufacture trucks, roving cans, gill cans, mill baskets, barrels, and boxes in standard sizes. Where special types or sizes are required, we build to specification.



Diamond Fibre Gill  
Can

Diamond Fibre spool heads, loom picks, swift braces, spindle guards, thrust washers, shuttles, flier disks, shuttle box liners, and lacing combs are strong, smooth, durable. They outlast special parts made of substitute materials.

Write for our new booklet, "Diamond Fibre Receptacles". It contains descriptions and specifications of our smooth receptacles and specialties.

Diamond Fibre  
Truck with drop  
side



## Diamond State Fibre Company

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Branches in Principal Cities  
Representative: Mr. A. B. Carter 210 Realty Building Gastonia, N. C.



## John W. Hepworth & Company

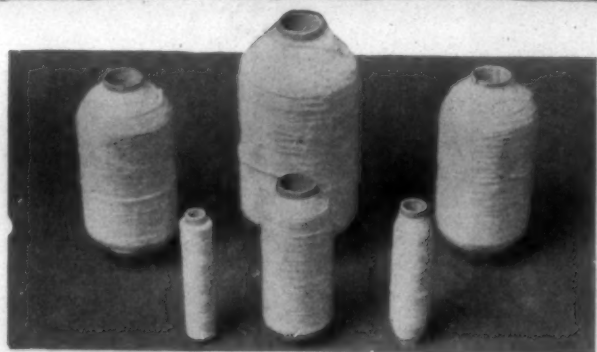
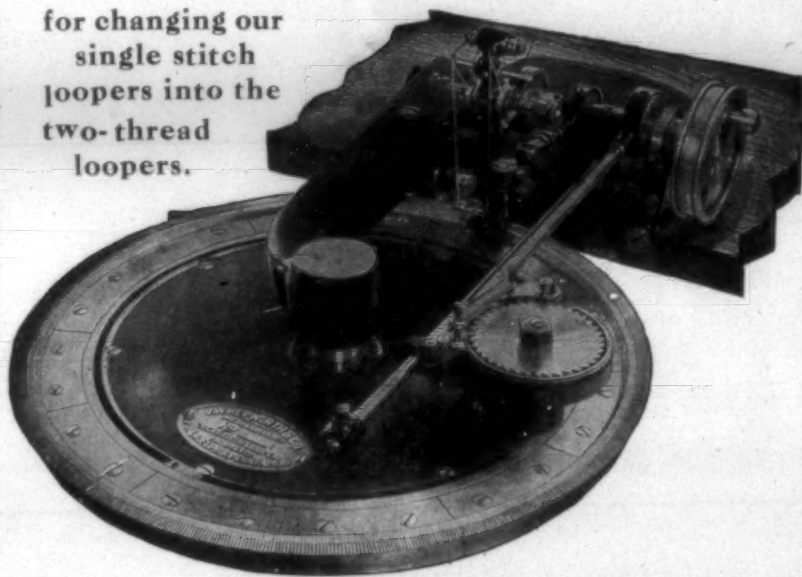
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**Parallel Tubes, Splicing Cones  
Cloth-Winding Cores  
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## Alexander Urges Diversification

IN a statement given to the Charlotte Observer in connection with Textile Diversification Week, S. B. Alexander, Southern representative of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, urges Southern manufacturers to go more and more into the manufacture of a wider variety of goods than they are now making. Mr. Alexander says:

"When I went into the textile business in 1896 the average yarn counts made by the Southern mills was around 13s yarn. Most of the mills had only single roving and the principal goods made of coarse yarns were heavy plaids, coarse drills and sheetings. Today I imagine that the average yarn counts in the South are perhaps 40s.

"While the question of the growth of the textile industry in the South has been phenomenal, especially through the Carolinas, there can't be much further development unless the manufacturers and those who are contemplating entering the manufacturing of textiles will realize the fact that they will have to seek other goods to manufacture than those that are already being manufactured for the simple reason that there are now too many mills in the United States attempting to make the same fabric.

"The South cannot expect our domestic market to absorb any considerable increase in the lines that are now so prominently made in the South, principal among these being gingham, towels, heavy napped goods, drills, sheetings and ordinary ducks, together with numbered ducks.

"The diversification of textiles offer an excellent profit and an interesting field for the Southern manufacturers to consider. In looking around we find dozens of articles that are being made profitably in Paris and the North and East that can be made and should be made in the South. Take for illustration, the matter of upholstery. We have in the South a large number of furniture and upholstery plants and yet there is not a yard of upholstery made in the South that the writer knows of, although practically all the yarns that go in upholstery are made in the South and shipped East. I had a letter a few days ago from a furniture manufacturer in High Point, N. C., who stated that he used in his plant from \$250,000 to \$300,000 worth of upholstery.

"As an illustration, at a display held on Young's Million Dollar pier, Atlantic City, N. J., there were a great many designs shown by the leading textile schools throughout the United States. I noticed that practically all of these designs had been purchased by two of the leading silk manufacturers in the United States.

"From the mill's standpoint, it is infinitely better that they should encourage diversification of manufacturing, especially through the new enterprises that are starting up. From so doing they cannot only keep down competition for themselves, but can do the new man entering the manufacturing field

great good by advising him to seek other fabrics to manufacture than the staples now manufactured in the South.

"The question of help need not be taken into consideration in considering this proposition. In our experience, we have found no fabric that the Southern mill operatives could not handle.

"The engineering concerns operating in the South can be of great aid in diversifying the textile industry in the South, providing they will educate the present men they have or employ men who can design these plants.

"It takes a great deal of study and thought to properly equip some of the plants we have in mind and it certainly takes more thought than it takes to design an ordinary yarn mill, print cloth or sheeting mill.

"The engineers in the South would certainly be putting us a long way forward if they would immediately take this matter up and equip themselves for handling the different type plants and when clients come to them for advice, advise them to take up the manufacturing of articles that are not over-crowded as the staples are at the present time.

From the operator's standpoint, it means a more skilled operative and with this skill will come higher pay and more interesting work. They too should therefore lend their hand towards helping forward this movement.

"The selling houses in New York can do the greatest good of all in promoting this matter both in the South, as well as in the East for in the final end, as a rule.

"Take for instance the matter of automobile brake bands. We are just starting the first plant in the South on this.

"I can go on indefinitely and enumerate articles that are not manufactured in the South that should be and will be made here. Some of these are plush, brassiere cloth, carpets, worsteds, velvets and ribbons.

"In addressing a gathering of business men and mill men in a neighboring town recently, I made the statement that there was hardly anything worn by any man present other than their B. V. D.'s that was made in the South. You can take the average home that you go into and look around and you can't find anything, outside of perhaps the towels and sheets, that are made in the South. The carpets, window decorations, bedspreads of the fancy type, curtains and all of these items are not made here.

"In the matter of importations we find that the American mills rarely start to make fashionable articles that are imported and sold at a high price until after two or three years after the starting of the importation. By that time the snap has worn off and by the time they get on to it, the profit has been materially cut.

"You have perhaps noticed that  
(Continued on Page 29)

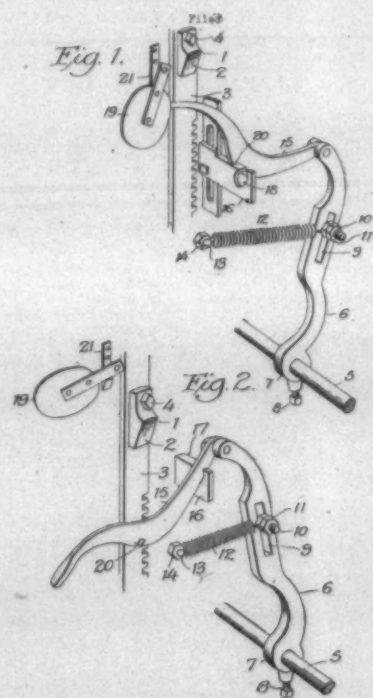


## Stop Mechanism For Looms

Carl G. Dorn, John L. Smith and William P. Leister, of Walhalla, S. C., have invented certain new and useful improvements in stop mechanism for looms, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to weaving, and, more especially to a stop mechanism for looms.

In preparing warps for looms, it is common practice to mark the warp at desired lengths, these lengths being known as cuts. The cut marks are intended to notify the weaver when the desired number of yards have been woven, so that the desired length of cloth can be removed from the loom. The warp, however, on the beam in rear of the loom, contains more cuts than are intended to be woven into one piece of cloth, and the operator, who often has the care of from ten to thirty looms, frequently fails to see the cut mark at the proper time on each machine as it weaves over. It therefore frequently weaves beyond the cut mark, and when this occurs it becomes necessary for the operator to release the cloth roll and run it backwards until the cut mark is found. This causes a loss of time, wrinkles the cloth, and



sometimes soils the cloth so that it has to be put into the seconds.

Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide a device which will stop the loom after any desired number of yards of cloth have been woven.

Another object is to provide a device of the character stated which is actuated from the traris, rack or calendar gears of the loom, and which is therefore certain and definite in operation.

Another object is to provide a device of the character stated which shall be automatic in operation, requiring no attention from the operator after it has been set to weave the desired length of cloth.

A further object is to provide a device of the character stated which includes a signal, which is automatically operated to notify the operator that the desired length of cloth has been woven, that the loom is stopped and that the cloth is ready to be removed from the loom.

A still further object is to provide a device of the character stated which shall move the shaft attached to the stop motion on the loom, causing the driving belt to shift to its idle pulley, and thereby preventing the loom from weaving beyond the cut mark.

Other objects and advantages will appear from the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention, and in which like parts are designated by the same reference numeral throughout. The drawings are by way of illustration only, and are not to be construed as a definition of the limits of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying claims for that purpose.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, showing so much of an ordinary loom as is necessary to a full disclosure to the present invention applied thereto and set in position to stop the loom when the desired length of cloth has been woven.

Fig. 2 is also a perspective view, but showing the position of parts after the desired length of cloth has been woven and the loom has been stopped in accordance with the present invention.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the reference numeral 1 designates a trip block, which, as shown, has a wedge shaped bottom portion 2. The trip block 1 is secured in any convenient manner to the loom gearing, for example, to the traris gear, calendar gear, or rack gear, and is here shown, by way of illustration, attached to the rack gear 3 of the loom by means of a bolt 4. The trip block 1 will therefore move vertically downward during operation of the loom.

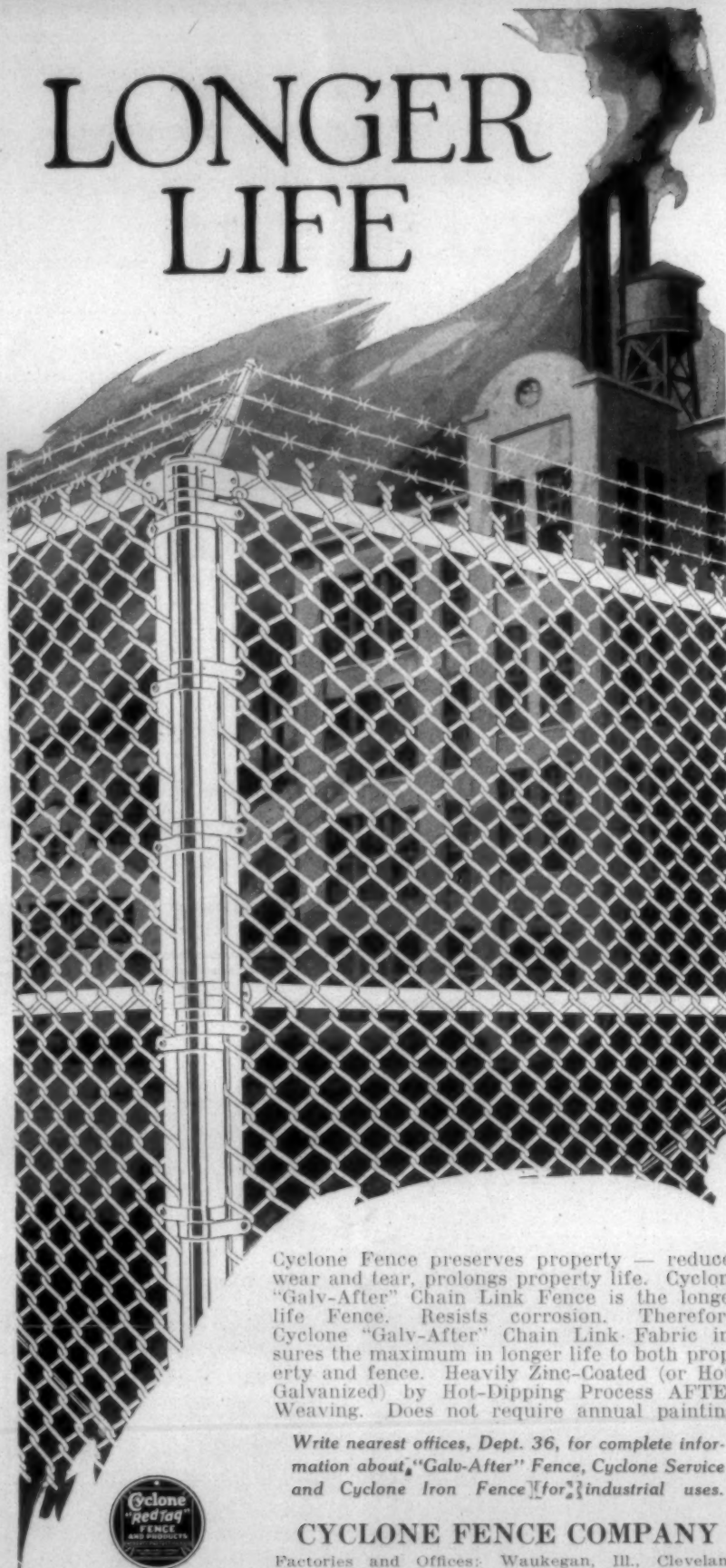
The shaft 5 is attached in any usual or convenient way to any desired or standard loom stop motion. For example, it may be arranged, upon partial rotation, to shift the driving belt of the loom from a fixed to an idle pulley, not shown, as this part of the device forms no part of the present invention, and may be the usual stop motion of a standard loom, ordinarily arranged to be actuated by the operator when the desired length of cloth has been woven.

The lever 6 is fixed to the shaft 5 in relatively non-rotatable relation therewith, for example by the set screw 8 passing through the collar 7, forming the bottom portion of the lever 6 and through which the shaft 5 passes and is clamped within said collar 8 by the set screw 7.

The lever 6 is provided with a slot 9 near its upper end, and adjustably arranged within the slot 9 is a bolt 10, provided with end

(Continued on Page 27)

## LONGER LIFE



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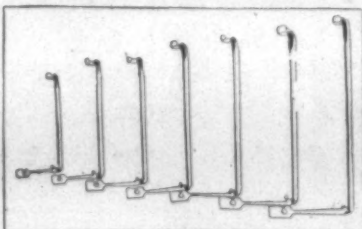
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## *Attendance At Textile Diversification Dinner*

Among those who registered for the Textile Diversification Dinner in Charlotte were the following:

H. A. Scott, Kannapolis, N. C.; C. M. McGee, Greenville, S. C.; J. White Ware, Gastonia, N. C.; Wade S. Buice, Gastonia, N. C.; R. N. Aycock, Gastonia, N. C.; J. Lee Robinson, Gastonia, N. C.; H. P. Brandis, Salisbury, N. C.; C. M. Smith, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Newbold, Statesville, N. C.; C. A. Poole, Statesville, N. C.; W. B. Meacham, Fort Mill, S. C.; W. B. Meacham, Jr., Fort Mill, S. C.; William Lineberger, Shelby, N. C.; J. J. Lattimore, Shelby, N. C.; W. E. Griggs, Lincolnton, N. C.; J. A. Costner, Mount Holly, N. C.; J. W. Laney, Monroe, N. C.

G. W. Duvall, Cheraw, S. C.; J. P. Wiggins, Maxton, N. C.; W. L. Burns, Concord, N. C.; C. W. Swink, Concord, N. C.; M. E. Herndon, Kings Mountain, N. C.; W. J. Roddey, Jr., Rock Hill, S. C.; John R. Shurley, Rock Hill, S. C.; George A. Beach, Rock Hill, S. C.; Robert Gage, Chester, S. C.; R. B. Caldwell, Chester, S. C.; N. M. McMin, Chester, S. C.; T. H. White, Chester, S. C.; George W. Williams, Lancaster, S. C.; W. H. Wood, Charlotte, N. C.; T. E. Hemby, Charlotte, N. C.

H. L. Davenport, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Glover, P. L. McMahon, J. H. Bobbitt, Jr., Albert K. Glover, R. G. Spratt, J. G. Torrance, R. S. Biggam, Harry Morrow, G. A. Williams, F. A. Hipp, J. O. Williams, R. T. LeGrand, A. W. Young, R. R. Flack, W. M. Sherard, H. W. Eddy, J. S. Clemmer, E. C. Gwaltney.

W. H. Willard, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. M. G. Schroder, Carl Epps, Dr. J. L. Matos, J. T. Chase, E. L. Pemberton, A. R. Okerstrom, T. H. Webb, C. W. Byrd, A. R. Howard, J. H. Carey, J. H. McEwen, Charles Okey, A. B. Carter, J. L. Gray, L. S. Neal, H. T. Carter, C. B. Carter.

J. L. Davidson, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; W. A. Beadle, F. A. Beadle, M. Mackenzie, A. G. Odell, W. R. Odell, R. E. Buck, F. G. Nord, W. G. Shaul, F. W. Johnson, J. A. Postell, W. B. Perrin.

James White, Jr., general manager, James White Cotton Mills, Athens, Ga.; T. C. Coxe, president, Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.; W. T. Rankin, president, Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C.; Alexander Long, president, Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; I. B. Covington, vice-president, Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.; T. B. Stevenson, general superintendent, Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.; George Lipe, superintendent, Linn Mills Co., Landis, N. C.; E. R. Lucas, secretary, Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.; E. A. Hall, superintendent, Cannon Mfg. Co., York, S. C.; George Fisk, general manager, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.; Herman Cove, treasurer, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

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D. C. Mauney, vice-president, Sadie Cotton Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.; C. E. Neisler, president, Pauline Cotton Mills, King Mountain, N. C.; L. A. Kiser, president, Sadie Cotton Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.; S. A. Mauney, treasurer, Kings Mountain Mfg. Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.; L. D. Pitts, treasurer, Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; Fred Morgan, secretary, Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.; W. F. McCannless, secretary-treasurer, Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.; H. K. Hollet, Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.; C. J. Ashmore, superintendent, Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.; M. K. Dunnagan, city editor, Observer, Charlotte, N. C.

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#### Fairbanks-Morse Open Charlotte Office.

Fairbanks-Morse & Company have opened a textile mill department in Charlotte with an office at 1246 Johnston building. J. R. Kindig, formerly of the Atlanta branch, is in charge.

To insure prompt delivery to the Southern trade a large stock of Fairbanks-Morse textile ball bearing motors and Fairbanks-Morse pumps will be carried in stock, Mr. Kindig said.

The executive offices of the Fairbanks-Morse Company are at Chicago. Their various plants are located as follows: Electrical plant, Indianapolis; pump plant, Three Rivers, Mich.; engineering plant, Beloit, Wis.; scale plant, St. Johnsbury, Vt. The company maintains 36 domestic and 20 foreign branch offices.

Mr. Kindig states that although the Fairbanks-Morse Company has not heretofore exerted much effort on the Southern textile field, they have for many years specialized on textile motors and have furnished motors for various textile plants in the East for the past 12 years.

Recently the chief engineer of the Fairbanks-Morse Electrical Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, which is the electrical plant of the company, spent several weeks in the South with Mr. Kindig making a special study of Southern textile mill requirements.

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When Barber Spinning Tapes drive your frames you may be sure of obtaining the maximum amount of service. There are no driving tapes on the market that can equal them for strength and length of life. The savings in tape effected by the use of Barber's will quickly amount to a considerable sum.

Even before the first tape driven cotton frame was in operation these tapes had proved a great service on worsted and jute drives. The first company to manufacture driving tapes, the Barber Mfg. Co. has always maintained its position as leader in its field.

Tapes for all drives, including cotton, worsted, jute and silk.

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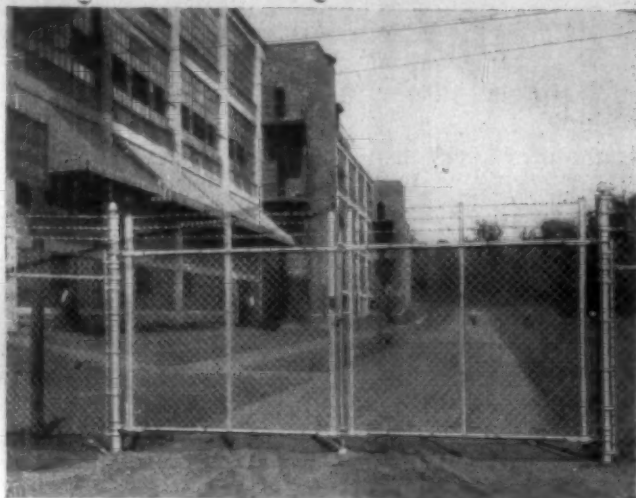
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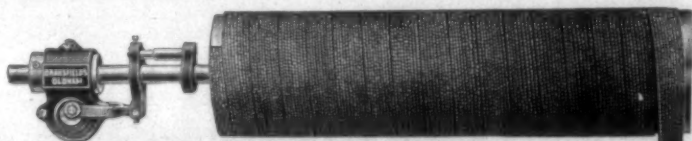
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## Style Is Basis Of Diversification

(Continued from Page 14)

in many cases, is still founded on rules laid down for education in craft ages, and the discrepancy between the teachings in our schools and the practice in our factories, is something that modern educators in all industrial centers must sooner or later face and solve.

### Labor Communities Precious.

"There is nothing so precious in the South today, there can never be anything more precious in the South than her labor communities, homogeneous in race, with a single code of life, speaking a common language and drawing their character and philosophy of life from a single source. The South can never, with the example of New England before her, begin the importation of alien and unabsorbed races. If conditions in the South are so desirable and so humane, if opportunity is left open for all honest effort, and individuals of distinct races and cultures come here to assimilate with you—well and good. This country should still be a haven for all who feel more in sympathy with our principles and ambitions than with those among which they were born. It is this spirit which gives light to the letter.

"But this is a far different thing from deliberate colonization; and I for one, little as I know the South, do not believe that any man will be so ill-advised as to attempt to force into the economic situation of the day an intrusion of alien races. We have had our lesson.

"As long as I can remember, the different cotton manufacturers' associations at their conventions have paid a great deal of attention to the problems of tariff, the price of cotton, the rates of wages, etc., and there has been at each meeting a group of men who at their individual expense and initiative have read papers on different phases of technical research. But in the strict meaning of the word and as the practice is understood in other industries of comparable size, there has never been any fundamental research in any phase of the cotton industry in this country within my memory.

### Discussion Is Not Research.

"The mere discussion of technical problems, the very important relationship between machinery manufacturers, mill superintendents and treasurers is not research. Research is a scientific consideration of facts, a series of comparative experiments with materials and forces of manufacture and the fearless deduction from these conclusions.

### Best Textile Schools in World.

"I have the highest respect for our textile schools and I share the opinion expressed of them by a visiting delegation from England. They are the best in the world. This, however, is not good enough. For a man to be an engineer in the electrical field, to be an architect, to be a chemist in almost every

instance requires that he have at least in addition to his scientific degree an A.B. from some established college or university. This is not so in the textile field, and yet the textile industry is one of the most intricate, and one which should easily lend itself to a higher quality of engineering than it now enjoys. I submit to you that an industry of this size could well afford to endow a number of great technical schools with ample funds for adequate scientific research, and that little by little we could substitute for trial and error practices absolute scientific formulae.

"The American woman is often referred to as the best dressed woman in the world, and there is little doubt that this praise is deserved. The great wealth of America, the reasonably equitable distribution of wealth, and the energy of our people and their receptivity to new ideas is of course fundamentally responsible for this condition, but the actual creation of the clothes that have won her this universal title, are in a large degree due to the ready-to-wear garment industry, which I am proud to say is most firmly established in the City of New York. When I was a boy (and the all too rapidly increasing years make me more eager tonight to say that that time was not so long ago as it was when I first used the expression) the ready-to-wear garment industry in New York City was a subject of jest and derision. Ready-to-wear costumes were only worn by those too poor or too careless to afford the ministrations of a dressmaker.

### Princess Used Ready-Mades.

"I have seen an English princess' trousseau selected from the ready-to-wear manufacturrs of New York City, and every department store and specialty shop throughout the length and breadth of this land are now a high testimonial to the efficiency and artistry and good taste of the manufacturers of costume in New York and in other cities. This business has been built on style and on style alone, and the word style is but the modern expression for the term beauty or art.

"It may come as a surprise to this audience to learn that every year in New York City, there are several exhibitions of costume given by the different garment associations and held in the Gold Room of the Hotel Commodore, to which thousands of people pay \$12.50 a seat for the privilege of being spectators. These exhibitions are style exhibitions, and show the artistry of a group of the leading costumers and are attended by the great retail stores for the purpose of learning what will be the trend of fashion for the next few months. It would be painfully evident to any cotton manufacturer attending these exhibitions, that cotton is almost entirely absent. House after house among leading dressmakers in New York and other cities, from season to season never use a single yard of cotton goods, the one exception to this rule is the great Paul Rodier in Paris, who is about the only man who has kept cotton in the position its distinguished history entitles it



to, as a fiber of art, a medium of loveliness.

"This is a fact that every manufacturer of cotton goods should take very closely to heart. It is not a flattering comment on the good sense which is supposed to distinguish the average American manufacturer.

#### Rapid Exchange of Ideas.

"The trade papers cover with information in regard to these exhibitions every retail store and specialty shop in America. An experience of 15 years has proven to our complete satisfaction that a daily newspaper, *Women's Wear*, is not too rapid a method to exchange ideas with the great retail stores all over this country on the vital point of fashion. We find it necessary to maintain a foreign organization with between 20 and 30 specialists, as well as a large reportorial force in New York City and correspondents in the principal centers of population all over the country. This organization is devoted almost exclusively to style. We, from a long and more or less profitable experience, have found it to be not the whim of the moment but the underlying factor in the exchange of merchandise.

"It may come as an additional surprise to you to learn that there are probably 200 wholesale dress-makers in New York City, who each of them, every season, not every year, I repeat, but every season, spend more money and energy and thought on ascertaining the direction of style than the entire cotton industry spends in an entire year. The silk industry and the wool industry in America are strongly affected by style, and the mills that have grown and prospered and whose names have become household words, are those mills who have put style and beauty of texture and color ahead of every other consideration.

#### Artificial Silk Development.

"The recent and brilliant development of the artificial silk business is another fact worthy of the most careful consideration.

"The artificial silk business was, of course, founded over a generation ago, but its real history begins with the great rise in the price of cocoon silk brought about by the war. There is today consumed as great a poundage, if not greater, of artificial silk than of real silk, and the artificial silk, strange as it may seem, is the fiber which now dominates the style of fabrics, both silk and cotton, and is even beginning to influence the production of woolen goods.

"There are advantages in styling with artificial silk that are too obvious for comment in this brief exchange of views, but one fiber is so important and relatively so new, that I feel as though I may with propriety, give it special mention. I refer to Celanese. This fiber is the result of a series of experiments and extensive research in which the British Government invested several millions of dollars. The idea was to keep an ammunition plant

profitably engaged in case the dreadful necessity should again occur for high explosives. The fiber developed is not affected by water, nor by any of the dyes which affect cotton, wool or silk. Consequently it can be cross dyed and many interesting effects produced, impossible with the other artificial silks on the market. This will not, however, decrease the use of other silks but rather increase them, since combinations of any of the other makes of art silks with cotton, wool or cocoon silk, offer unequalled opportunities for design. Every manufacturer of cotton goods who is interested in making goods of a style value should investigate the possibilities I have here suggested.

#### Designing Most Important.

"I have laid stress on the vital importance of scientific research in technical and mechanical and chemical problems as these affect the cotton industry, but of greater importance still is the question of design. There is no worse paid group of artisans in the entire cotton industry than the designer. There are no group of individuals with less influence and power in the councils of cotton than the cotton stylists. There are perhaps a few exceptions to this severe indictment but they are too few to make me modify the statement in any sense or to any degree. The most modest sales executive has greater power than the best designer. This is so in England, it is so in America. Happily it is not so in France, and this is the reason why French fabrics of all types and classes bring the highest prices in this and the other markets of the world.

"France has kept her craftsmen and has experimented only in a modest way with the machine, and French merchandise and the names of French manufacturers of artistic merchandise, are better known in the primary markets of this country than our own mills and justly so. Without France the entire textile industry all over the world would have reached a stagnation even greater than it suffers from today in certain quarters. The explanation is not difficult. When England was first experimenting with the machine in the 18th century, France was at the beginning of economic and social disorders which culminated in the great French Revolution. When England was busy building machines and young America was following suit, and pre-empting the markets of staple cottons all over the world, France willed that kings should die and that democracy should be born in travail and suffering. When the fields of the South were burgeoning with the white bolls of cotton to feed the hungry spindles of Lancashire, when the rivers of New England were being harnessed to power looms and spindles, France was encircled by the enemies of democracy and a patriot leader led the steel tipped republican legions against the kings of the world, and when France had passed from the Napoleonic madness of empire and stood breathless and crushed before

(Continued on Page 31)

## "BRETON" MINEROL



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Cotton  
Yarns

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**GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

Charlotte, N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
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DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, JR.  
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

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## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

## The Feature of a Presidential Campaign

THE most prominent feature of the Presidential Campaign is the question of the advisability of giving Congress the right to veto a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The question has arisen by reason of Dagenhart and Drexel Furniture Company cases which we prepared and carried to the United States Supreme Court and through which the Federal Child Labor Laws were declared unconstitutional.

LaFollette and Wheeler are referring to these two cases almost every day and are claiming that Congress should in cases of that kind have the right to override the Supreme Court.

Both Coolidge and Davis are very rightly defending the right of the Supreme Court to have the final voice in matters of constitutionality.

It seems to us that the arguments advanced by LaFollette and Wheeler are silly in the extreme and have in them no element of common sense or justice.

When the United States was formed Congress as the central body was given certain powers and the individual States reserved unto themselves certain powers and rights.

When Congress encroaches upon the rights of the States there must, of necessity, be some power to whom the States can appeal and who after examination of the contract between the States—the Constitution—shall say whether or not Congress has gone beyond its powers and encroached upon the powers reserved by the States.

In the Federal Child Labor cases the Supreme Court decided that Congress had exceeded its powers and that it had no control over the

labor of citizens of individual States.

LaFollette and Wheeler would under such circumstances give Congress, the party that had been guilty of usurping power, the right to override the Supreme Court and decide a case to which it had been a party.

It would be like convicting a man of larceny and then giving him the right to set aside the decision of the judge.

The Constitution gives Congress another method which is to secure, by the vote of thirty-six States, the power which the Supreme Court said that it did not then possess.

The Court said that Congress did not have the right to regulate or prohibit labor in the States and they are now pursuing the regular course of a proposed constitutional amendment to secure that power.

However, the States will, by an overwhelming vote, refuse to grant Congress any such power.

The idea that Congress votes according to the ideas of its constituents is very silly.

Around the offices of Congressmen and Senators and in the committee rooms there are flocks of scrawny old maids and fat little married women with funny hats.

They are half cracked women who have the idea that all the ills of the human race can be cured through legislation, especially if such legislation creates jobs with little work and large pay for themselves and their friends.

These women hound the lives of members of Congress until in desperation they will vote for any measure that is proposed.

The League of Women Voters is the high sounding name under which one lobby organization pursues Congressmen.

There were in 1900 three Federal Bureaus that cost \$820,000 annually and now there are thirty-three that

expend the tax payers' money to the extent of \$550,000,000 per year.

Fortunately, there is a reaction coming and we believe that the people of this country are going to call a halt and drive the army of parasites out of Washington.

## McMahon's Zero Hour

THE following extracts from a report sent out from Pawtucket, R. I., will be found amusing:

Pawtucket, R. I.—New England may see a series of textile strikes carried out under a new plan of industrial attack this fall and winter. President Thos. F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, with authority from the national convention of that body, has announced a plan based on the army system of organization which he says will be placed in effect at those plants which have reduced wages, unless they restore the cut shortly.

The army idea has been developed by the labor union leader from the machinery for a "zero hour" of attack, for which orders would be given only at midnight of the day before, to the organization of a commissary system to feed the participants "after the battle is on," as he put it.

"Whether the workers in each plant will be notified separately or all plants involved brought into the movement at the same time remains to be determined by conditions," he said. "Two years ago we called out workers in every plant in North Carolina, so you see a general movement affecting all plants in New England that may have cut wages is practicable.

"When the time comes, and that time will be known only to me, I will give the word to a captain at each mill. The captain will call on a lieutenant in each department of that mill to put it into effect. It will mean only the communication of the zero hour, as everything else will have been worked out in advance. The captains will be known only to me and to each of their lieutenants. The lieutenants will be known only to their captain and not to each other.

"When it is decided that the battle is on, plans previously arranged for commissary, strikers' aid, etc., will be put into effect, but those in charge will not be known in advance.

This beats any of the many fool statements that Thomas Failure McMahon has made.

He is telling the New England people that he called out the workers in every North Carolina plant and yet only two months ago at Salisbury, N. C., he was asserting that he had absolutely nothing to do with calling the Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis strike.

The strikers that went hungry

during that strike will wonder who is going to put up the money for the commissaries which will, at McMahon's command, feed the New England strikers.

If McMahon tries to pull a strike in New England he will indeed find it is "zero hour" for him, for he will have about as much influence as a zero.

A four-flusher is Thomas Failure McMahon.

## Textile Diversification Dinner

THE Textile Diversification Dinner held in Charlotte last Friday night with E. T. Pickard and M. D. C. Crawford as the principal speakers, was one of the largest textile dinners ever held in the South. Approximately 650 were present and only by reason of a rainy night was an embarrassing situation avoided, for exceeding that number could not have been handled in the Chamber of Commerce Hall.

## Southern Textile Exposition

THE date of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., October 20th to 25th, is rapidly drawing near and prospects for a large attendance is very good.

The exhibits will be upon a much larger scale than ever before, in fact will overflow the annex, which is almost as large as the main building, which held all the exhibits two years ago.

The booth of the Southern Textile Bulletin will be on the second floor of the main building at the passageway into the annex second floor.

David Clark, managing editor, Junious M. Smith, business manager, J. L. Phillips, traveling representative, and probably other members of our organization will be present, and we hope to meet many of our friends.

## Southern Textile Association To Meet Wednesday Of Exposition Week

O. D. GRIMES, vice-president of the Southern Textile Association, has set Wednesday, October 22nd, as the time of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association. There will be an afternoon meeting and a banquet and the speakers for both will be announced next week.

There is a general request for another set-back tournament such as was held at Blowing Rock, and it is probable that one will be held after the banquet on Wednesday night.

E. A. Franks and H. H. Woods now hold the Association championship and will probably be present to defend same. J. L. Phillips, traveling representative of the Southern Textile Bulletin, who was suspiciously missing from the last tournament, asserts that he will be present.



## Personal News

F. C. Archand has been promoted to loom fixer at the Highland Park Mill No. 4, North Charlotte, N. C.

S. L. Arrington has become overseer of carding at the Manchester Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

John A. McFalls, superintendent of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., has returned from a business trip to Akron, Ohio.

E. Q. Helms has been promoted from second hand in the Highland Park Mill No. 1 to overseer carding at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, North Charlotte, N. C.

J. T. Reeves, formerly at the No. 1 Mill of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has become overseer carding at the Bibb plant No. 2.

John L. Robinson, former superintendent of the Minneola Mills at Gibsonville, N. C., and Mrs. Robinson will spend several months in Florida.

R. L. Lipscomb has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C., and is now located at Cowpens, S. C.

W. I. Holt, of Greensboro, N. C., has sailed for Europe, where he will spend two years investigating the textile situation for the U. S. Department of Commerce.

W. A. Murr has resigned as overseer weaving at Draper, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

C. M. Cranford has resigned as second hand at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., to become night overseer carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

A. N. McAbee has resigned as overseer carding at the Bibb Manufacturing Company No. 2, Macon, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Adams Manufacturing Company, of the same place.

D. B. Murray has resigned as overseer carding at the Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Lizzie plant of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C.

Edwin F. Lucas has acquired an interest in the cotton brokerage firm of D. D. Little Company and has been elected vice-president of the company. He will continue as manager of the Greensboro, N. C., office.

Harry M. Clark, former Southern purchasing agent for the Consolidated Textile Corporation, has become Southern manager for Munds

& Winslow, cotton merchants, of New York, and will have offices in the Commercial Exchange building, Atlanta.

### Texas Textile Association

THE editor of this journal has received a special invitation to attend the meeting of the Texas Textile Association at Waco, Texas, on October 31st and November 1st, 1924, and expects to attend.

Although he has traveled extensively over the United States, it will be his first trip to Texas and will give us a better idea of the possibilities of the future textile development in that State.

### Georgia Mill Operations

Atlanta, Ga.—Practically all mills in this section are running full day schedules.

Mill executives report better business. Whittier Mills, at Chattahoochee, operated five and one-half days, with business reported good. Exposition Cotton Mills continued on a full-time schedule on narrow looms and four days on wide looms. Piedmont Mills continued full time, with Mill No. 1 working 60 hours and Mill No. 2, 120 hours. Scottdale Mills and Georgia Duck and Cordage Mills operated 54 hours, and the Gate City Mills continued full-time activity.

Lullwater Manufacturing Company, at East Point, operated three days this week, and expects to resume full time next week, curtailment being due to repairs. The company's mill at Thomson, making chambray drills and sheetings, which resumed last Friday, maintained full-time activity this week, as did the company's mill at Greenville, S. C.

Swift Manufacturing Company, at Columbus, Ga., this week will operate a few of their departments five and a half days, while the remaining departments will run five days. During the past month this plant has been gradually assuming a more complete schedule. As yet, they have not started a night shift.

Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Bibb Manufacturing Company and the Columbus Manufacturing Company have now started night operations. These three plants have a combined spindleage of 215,000, most of which are now active full time on day runs.

Pepperton Cotton Mill, Jackson, Ga., last week continued their regular run of five and a half days.

Palmetto Mills, Palmetto, Ga., are now running 75 per cent capacity at day. No activity there at night.

Mary Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga., are also running 55 hours per week, some active departments at night. Social Circle (Ga.) Mills, after a shutdown of almost two months, have regained operating form, 55 hours.

## Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
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Bobbins For Filling Wind  
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## Artificial Silk

This is comparatively a new material for fabric making but is rapidly growing in favor for mixed fabrics, especially with cotton mills on all sizes of average numbers, fine and coarse. The artificial silk yarn is so different from yarn of any other material that it requires special attention to the harness-eye in order to make a satisfactory fabric.

From the very first, when this new material began to be used, we have been making heddles for artificial silk yarns and have continued to improve and perfect the harness-eye until now it is generally conceded that any mill, whether making cotton, silk or other fabrics, can without hesitation depend upon our artificial silk loom harness to make a fabric with entire satisfaction. And the beauty of it is that these heddles are interchangeable for use on cotton, silk, and yarns of other material just as well.

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Harness—complete  
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Copper-Plated  
Plain Finish  
Improved  
Loom Reeds  
Leno Reeds  
Lease Reeds  
Combs



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Andalusia, Ala.**—Plans for building a mill here, as noted recently, have been abandoned.

**Cottontdale, Ala.**—The Tuscaloosa Mills, which have been idle for some time, have been placed in full time operations.

**Clinton, S. C.**—The Clinton Mills will change from the steam to the electric drive, the cost being estimated at \$150,000.

**Lando, S. C.**—The Manetta Mills, which have been operating 50 hours per week for some time, have increased to a full week of 55 hours.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Southern Weaving Company, a specialty weaving plant that recently began operations here, will probably increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$180,000.

**Valley Falls, S. C.**—Work will be begun this week on an addition to the Valley Falls plant of the Martel Mills. The mill, which now has 12,480 spindles and 300 looms, will be increased to three times its present size.

**Smithville, Tex.**—A new mill is proposed for this place, local business men being interested with several capitalists from Belton. Local men are asked to take \$100,000 in stock, a large part of this having already been subscribed.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The Park Cotton Mills, which have been shut down since May, 1923, will resume operations within a few days. The plant, which is equipped to make 4s to 20s yarn, will be put on 16s, single and ply yarns, according to H. P. Park, president.

**Milstead, Ga.**—Robert & Co., Atlanta engineers, will supervise the installation of electric power motors in the Milstead Manufacturing Company plant here. James Liefel & Co., Springfield, O., have been awarded contract for a 1,140 horsepower wheel and contract for the electrical equipment has been given to the General Electric Company. J. M. Clayton Company, of Atlanta, will install the equipment.

**Greeneville, Tenn.**—W. H. Reaves and several Boston capitalists, the latter being represented by Warner Tucker Company, Boston, plan to organize a company to build a mill here. The proposed plant is to have 30,000 spindles and represent a total investment of \$2,000,000. It is expected that most of the capital will come from New England, although Mr. Reaves and associates expect to take a substantial part of it. All inquiries relative to the mill should be addressed to Mr. Reaves here.

**Johnston, S. C.**—Efforts to organize a company to build a cotton mill here are being made by G. H. Balentine, manager of the Johnston branch of the Bank of Western Carolina.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Contract for the addition to the weave shed of the Excelsior Mill at Union was let recently to H. J. Howitz, Greenville contractor. Work will begin in the near future. The addition to the plant will cost approximately \$75,000.

The Excelsior Mills recently increased the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$800,000.

**Icard, N. C.**—The Real Hosiery Mills, recently incorporated here, as noted, will take over the Frazier Hosiery Mills, a plant having a daily capacity of 175 pairs of hose. Stanley Berry is president of the reorganized company and C. S. Grove, secretary.

**Union, S. C.**—The Union-Buffalo Mills Company, at Buffalo, is building a school house at a cost of \$100,000 to replace the structure burned down last year. The Piedmont Construction Company, of Greenville, has the contract. The building will accommodate 500 pupils. It is to be completed January 15, 1925.

**Guthrie, Okla.**—It is reported here that the Pioneer Mills expect to spend \$200,000 for enlarging and improving the mill, including the installation of considerable new equipment.

**Forest City, N. C.**—The Alexander Manufacturing Company will probably install a number of additional looms for making bed sheets and pillow cases. The company began the manufacture of these goods last year and have built up a good business under its own trademark. At present the mill has 400 looms.

**Gibsonville, N. C.**—The new weave room of the Minneola Mills is now under construction. When completed all of the looms except 200 of the oldest, which will be discarded, will be moved into the weave shed and 278 new looms added. It is expected that the space in the old mill will be used for additional carding and spinning.

## Textile Products Omits Dividend.

New York. — Directors of the Standard Textile Products Company have omitted dividend payments on both classes of preferred stock, which have been paid regularly at the rate of 7 per cent annually since 1919. The company is one of the leading manufacturers of oil cloth in the country.

Earnings of the company were sufficient to cover current dividend requirements on the preferred shares, Alvin Hunsicker, president, explained, but, because of unsettled conditions in the textile industry, the directors deemed it wise to defer payments.

"The dividend action was taken to conserve the cash resources and to provide for the company's rapidly increasing business," Mr. Hunsicker said in a letter to stockholders. "All of the plants are now running full time and their physical condition is the best it has ever been."

The Standard Textile Products Company owns and operates manufacturing plants in Youngstown, Ohio, Rock Island, Ill., Athenia, N. J., and Montrose, N. Y., in addition to controlling cotton mills at Mobile, Ala., Selma, N. C., Columbus, Ga., and McComb, Miss.

## Manufacturers Give Scholarships.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, through W. M. McLaurine, secretary, announces a donation, continuous until revoked, of an annual tuition scholarship in the Georgia School of Technology of \$120, and also the establishment of an annual scholarship fund not exceeding \$200 to any textile student.

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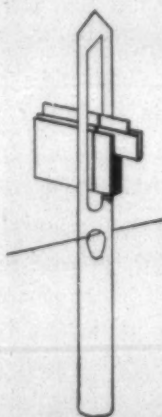


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## Bulletin of Yarn Spinners' Association

The bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association this week says:

Statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show that there has scarcely been any falling off in the consumption of cotton goods for the period of six months January-July, 1924. During the same period the production of cotton goods has been materially curtailed — in the South at least 40 per cent of normal day operations. This condition indicates that unquestionably there must be a good year of business ahead of us. As frequently pointed out, consumers have no stocks, and have been supplying their needs with hand-to-mouth purchases for months past. Dealers' stocks are exhausted. Mill stocks, owing to the continued and conservative curtailment, are at a minimum. In point of fact there are no surplus stocks, and the moment demand commences mills will be called upon for materially increased operations. It is questionable if buyers are not overwaiting the market, in which case there will be a scramble to secure deliveries once demand is stimulated.

With the healthy condition of the country in general, the good prices received by the farmer for his products, the large cash reserves on hand in banks and cheap money, we foresee beyond question prosperity in the near future.

### Yarn Prices.

Reports from the Eastern markets advise that yarn prices acting sympathetically with the advance in cotton are marked up 2 cents per pound over first of the week's prices. Yarn prices will have to advance at least 5 cents per pound additional before they reach replacement value. New York cotton at 26.10 plus waste compared with published yarn quotations less commissions and freight show as follows:

### Single Skeins.

10s @ .41½	Mfg. margin	6.89
16s @ .43½	Mfg. margin	8.73
20s @ .45	Mfg. margin	10.12

### Two-Ply Skeins.

12s @ .43	Mfg. margin	8.73
16s @ .44½	Mfg. margin	9.66
24s @ .47	Mfg. margin	11.96
30s @ .49	Mfg. margin	13.80

### Single Warps.

12s @ .42½	Mfg. margin	7.81
14s @ .43	Mfg. margin	8.27
26s @ .48	Mfg. margin	12.88

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Box 69, Greenville, S. C.

### Two-Ply Warps.

10s @ .44	Mfg. margin	9.20
14s @ .45	Mfg. margin	10.12
20s @ .46	Mfg. margin	11.04
26s @ .49	Mfg. margin	13.60

### Hosiery Cones.

10s @ .41	Mfg. margin	6.06
18s @ .43½	Mfg. margin	8.33
30s @ .47	Mfg. margin	11.07

### Colored Cotton Goods Manufacturers Organize.

Greensboro, N. C. — Organization of the Association of Manufacturers of Colored Cotton Goods was formed here Tuesday with about 50 leading textile manufacturers taking part.

J. L. Spencer, of Charlotte, was elected president of the organization. Other officers are A. J. Graham, Greenville, S. C., vice-president; C. Singleton Green, Charlotte, acting secretary. Mr. Green is secretary of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association, with headquarters at Charlotte.

The board of governors of the organization is composed of C. W. Causey, Greensboro; J. L. Spencer, Charlotte; K. S. Tanner, Spindale; T. N. Webb, Hillsboro; Leroy Springs, Lancaster, S. C.; T. H. Webb, Concord; A. J. Graham, Greenville, S. C.; A. R. Howard, Concord; Lynn B. Williamson, Graham; W. D. Briggs, Raleigh; Charles Haynes, Cliffside.

The aim of the association was announced as to further the use and distribution of colored cotton goods and to obtain statistics and information. It was stated that it is expected that ultimately the association will include practically all the manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States.

## Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of  
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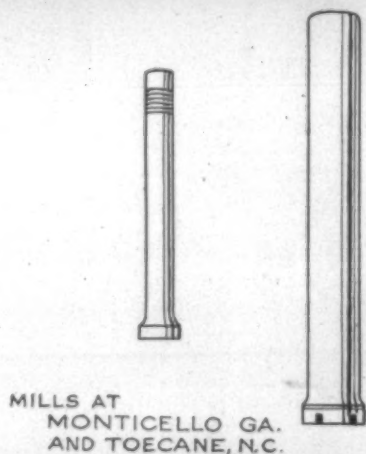
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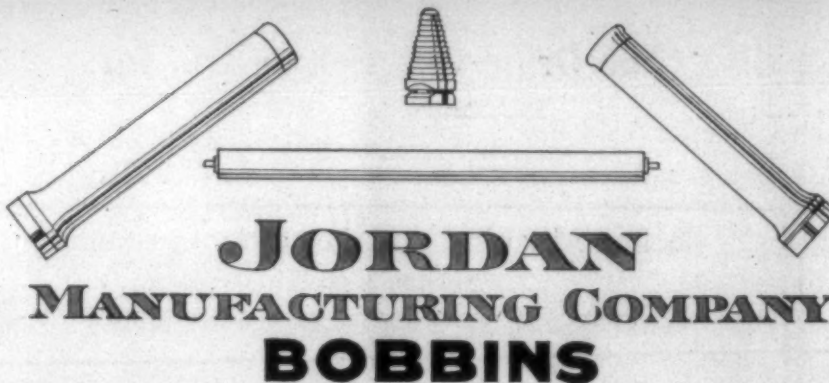
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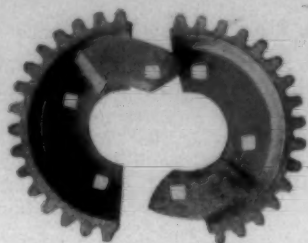
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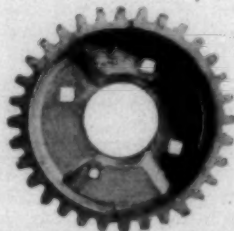
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**Stop Mechanism for Looms**

(Continued from Page 17)

clamping nuts 11 for fixing it in the desired position in said slot.

A spring, here shown for convenience as a coiled spring 12, has one of its ends secured in any convenient manner to the bolt 10, and its other end secured to any convenient part of the loom frame, for example by clamping it to one of the bolts 13 of said frame by the nut 14. The spring in the position shown in Fig. 1 is distended, so that it tends to contract lengthwise, and pull the lever 6 toward the bolt 13.

Pivotaly secured to the upper end of the lever 6 is the arm 15, extending substantially horizontally from the lever 6 on the same side of said lever as the spring 12. The arm 15 is curved upwardly at a convenient point, shown as about midway its length, to provide an abutment for the retaining catch 16, which is conveniently secured in fixed position on the adjacent frame of the loom, but arranged to be adjusted upwardly or downwardly on said frame, for example, bolt and slot connection thereto. The retaining catch 16 is provided on its inner side with a horizontally projecting guide strip 17, formed, for example, by bending down the upper edge of the catch. The guide strip 17 extends along the upper edge of the catch and terminates adjacent the notched portion 18, said notched portion 18 being of a size to enable the arm 15 to fit and slide within it under the action of the spring 12.

The outer end of the arm 15 serves not only as a handle for setting the device in position to stop the loom, but also as a means for moving outwardly the flag or other signal 19 into position to signal the operator that the desired length of cloth has been woven. The flag or signal 19 is pivoted to the loom frame, and normally depends from said pivot in line with the arm 15.

In operation, the catch 16 is adjusted upwardly or downwardly, as desired, to vary the time it will take the trip block 1 to reach it in its downward movement with the rack gear of the loom. The arm 15 is then pushed backwardly through the slot 18 against the tension of the spring 12 until the notch 20, provided in the abutment of said arm, has moved as far back as the guide strip 17 on the catch 16. The arm 15 is then moved to the left, as seen in Fig. 1, the guide strip 17 entering the notch 20. The arm 15 is thereby retained in position.

As the trip block moves downwardly with the rack gear, its wedge shaped bottom portion will approach and eventually contact with the arm 15, wedging it outward from the frame along the guide strip 17 until it comes opposite the notch 18 in the catch 16. As the guide strip 17 terminates at this point, there is nothing to hold the arm 15 against the action of the spring, which contracts and moves the lever 6 forwardly, pushing the arm 15, forwardly through the notch 18. The lever 6, by this forward movement, partially rotates the shaft 5, to shift the driving belt

to the idle pulley and thereby stop the loom without any action being taken by the operator. At the same time the outer end of the arm 15 pushes the flag or signal 19 outwardly and upwardly about its pivot, to notify the operator that the desired length of cloth has been woven. The position of parts at this time is clearly shown in Fig. 2. If desired, a spring ledge, or other convenient form of retaining member 21 may be provided to retain the flag or signal 19 in its signaling position independently of the pressure on it of the arm 15.

It will therefore be seen that a device has been provided which can be set, by adjusting the catch 16 upwardly or downwardly and clamping it in the desired position, to stop the loom the moment a predetermined length of cloth has been woven, which can be set in advance and requires no further attention from the operator until the loom has been stopped and the desired length of cloth has been woven and is ready to be removed, the operator being notified of these facts by the flag or signal 19 which is moved at this time into indicating position. It will also be seen that a device has been provided which will stop the loom before the cloth has been woven beyond the desired cut mark, and that all necessity of running the cloth roll backwards is eliminated, with the attendant disadvantages of loss of time, and wrinkling and soiling the cloth.

**Sale of Textile Institute October 15.**

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Textile Industrial Institute at Saxon will be sold at auction sale October 15 for an indebtedness of more than \$300,000, according to an order signed Monday by Judge J. W. DeVore, presiding at the Court of Common Pleas, now in session at the county court house.

An order was signed May 16 for the sale to be conducted June 2 and 3, but the sale was postponed from that date and has been scheduled again for October 15. The holdings of the T. I. I. include 150 acres of land, a model mill, a large dormitory and several additional buildings.

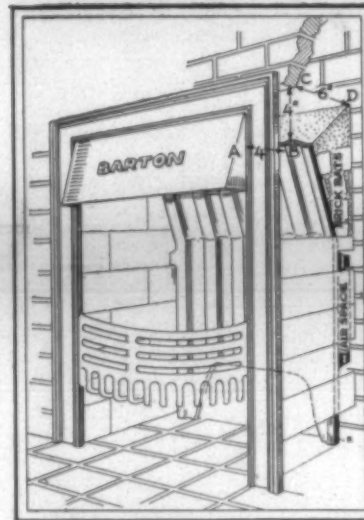
**Curtis & Marble to Open Southern Office.**

The Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., well known manufacturers of cloth room machinery, will open a Southern office in Greenville, S. C., on October 25th. The company has secured quarters in the Woodside building.

The company is developing an increasing business among mills in the South and deems it advisable to better serve Southern customers through the medium of the new office.

**Wanted**—An experienced dyer familiar with open vat dyeing on twines and yarns. Reply, stating experience and wages expected, to R. L. Short, Supt., Morice Twine Mills Corp., Roanoke, Va.

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### MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FLAYS TWENTIETH AMENDMENT

(Copy of letter sent out by committee of Massachusetts people.)

There will appear on the ballot at the State election next November, as Referendum No. 7, the question whether the people of Massachusetts think it desirable that the Massachusetts Legislature should ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress in the closing days of its last session.

This proposed amendment, miscalled the "Child Labor Amendment," gives to Congress the power "to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age."

Of all amendments ever proposed this is the most important and far-reaching. Every activity of every individual under eighteen is within the scope of the power which Congress proposes shall be given to it. Labor, paid or unpaid, not only in the factory but on the farm and in the home, doing chores, housework, picking berries, selling papers, may be prohibited. Congress may assume absolute control of the education of persons under eighteen and erect a dominating Federal educational system. The youth of the country, on leaving school, may be condemned to idleness, the breeder of vice and crime. The amendment aims, not at the exploitation of child labor, but at the right of the individual under eighteen to work for a living, for his own advancement, or for service to others—at the right of parents to direct their children and to receive from them such assistance as may be essential to the maintenance of the family. It seeks to substitute national control, directed from Washington, for local and parental control, to bring about the nationalization of children, and to make the child the ward of the Nation. It is a highly socialistic measure—an assault against individual liberty.

This amendment violates the principles of local self-government, for which the American Revolution was fought, on which the Constitution was founded, and without which democracy cannot endure. It takes from the States to a large extent those powers which were reserved to them by the Tenth Amendment. It is a serious invasion of their sovereign rights.

Regulation of matters affecting the home and family should be left to the States. Conditions vary in different communities. The problem of child labor is one which can be handled much better by State Legislatures and State officials than by a central authority in Washington. We in Massachusetts have pride in our State and its institutions. We have a first-class child labor law. Is it to be scrapped and the power given to Congressmen from other sections of the country having different needs and ideals to dictate to our people what their children shall and shall not do? We venture the opinion that the attempt to exercise that power would not be well received in Massachusetts.

Federal regulation of child labor is not necessary. State laws on the subject have to a large extent done away with former abuses and are constantly being improved. Every State in the Union has a fixed minimum age for child labor. Statistics show that there is now little improper and harmful employment of children, that there has been a marked improvement in that respect, and that conditions are not worse in the Southern States than in New England. The number of children under fourteen working in factories is insignificant.

The effect of the amendment, if ratified, will be to increase the power of the Federal bureaucracy, with accompanying waste and extravagance. We have now in the neighborhood of 600,000 Federal employees, and under the amendment the number will be greatly augmented. There will be countless new offices and positions to be filled at the public expense and subject to political patronage. New boards will be created with inquisitorial powers. There will be an army of Federal inspectors to invade homes throughout the land. If the purposes of the amendment are carried out the American youth of the future will be deprived of the opportunity to emulate Franklin, Lincoln and others of our great men, who never would have become great if they had been denied the right to struggle against early adversity. The payment of doles by the government and greatly increased Federal taxes will necessarily follow. The amendment will be the forerunner of a mass of Federal regulations covering the subjects of marriage and divorce, maternity, education, maximum hours and minimum wages for labor of men and women, and other so-called welfare legislation. It will inevitably cause a general feeling of antagonism and resentment and increasing disrespect for law, and it will result in unenforceable legislation.

These dangers are not fanciful. The language of the amendment was deliberately chosen with the purpose of investing in Congress the full power which it grants, and modifications limiting the age of persons to be affected to sixteen and excluding farm and domestic labor were rejected. This power was proposed with the intention that it should be exercised. It is common knowledge that Congress has exercised to the fullest extent every power granted to it by every amendment from and after the Thirteenth. Extreme measures may reasonably be expected. There is no slogan yet—"Have faith in Congress!"

The people clearly do not appreciate the danger of this proposed grant of power. They have heard the voice of the professional agitator and the bureaucrat and believe that a reform is needed and that the whole object of the amendment is to effect that reform. They must be informed and aroused.

A committee is to be formed of representative citizens of Massachusetts who believe that the amendment must be defeated and will work to



that end. It will be the basis of an organization whose object will be to secure the rejection of the amendment by Massachusetts. Will you become a member of that Committee?

Amelia H. Ames,  
Mrs. Gamaliel Bradford,  
Sidney S. Conrad,  
Hon. Louis A. Coolidge,  
Mrs. Frederic Cunningham,  
Frank G. Fitzpatrick,  
Dr. Homer Gage,  
Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert,  
Charles R. Gow,  
Mrs. Albert T. Leatherbee,  
Alexander Lincoln,  
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Herbert Myrick,  
Mrs. B. L. Robinson,  
Ellery Sedgwick,  
Henry L. Shattuck,  
Leslie R. Smith,  
Bentley W. Warren,  
Hon. Charles G. Washburn,  
Mrs. John W. Weeks.

### Forecast Cuts Cotton Crop to 12,596,000 Bales

Washington, Sept. 23.—The cotton crop was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture as 191,000 bales smaller than indicated two weeks ago, with a total production of 12,596,000 equivalent 500-pound bales indicated.

Of this crop, 2,662,636 running bales, counting round as half bales, had been ginned prior to September 16, the Census Bureau reported.

The crop reporting board's forecast of productions was based on the condition of the crop on September 16, which was 55.4 per cent of a normal, indicating a yield per cent on September 1, this year, indicating on that date a yield of 151.5 pounds and a total production of 12,787,000 bales. Last year's crop was 10,139,671 bales.

#### Report By States.

The condition on September 16 and the forecast of production therefrom (in thousands of bales) by States follow:

Virginia, condition 60; forecast 39.

North Carolina, 52 and 782.

South Carolina, 47 and 728.

Georgia, 59 and 1,198.

Florida, 71 and 29.

Alabama, 59 and 956.

Mississippi, 57 and 1,055.

Louisiana, 48 and 398.

Texas, 52 and 4,237.

Arkansas, 59 and 1,056.

Tennessee, 60 and 412.

Missouri, 63 and 212.

Oklahoma, 64 and 1,262.

California, 77 and 63.

Arizona, 72 and 90.

New Mexico, 85 and 60.

All other States, 77 and 18.

About 70,000 bales additional to California are being grown in Lower California, Old Mexico.

#### Ginning By States.

The ginning prior to September 18, by States, follow:

Alabama	223,178
Arizona	8,568
Arkansas	72,658
California	4,723
Florida	8,844
Georgia	228,131
Louisiana	160,341
Mississippi	226,980
Missouri	16,000
North Carolina	24,213
Oklahoma	66,962
South Carolina	100,625
Tennessee	214,000
Texas	1,476,936
All other States	248,000

The ginnings include 87,670 round bales, counted as half bales, and 240 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings prior to September 1, this year, were 958,204 running bales.

### Alexander Urges Diversification

(Continued from Page 16)

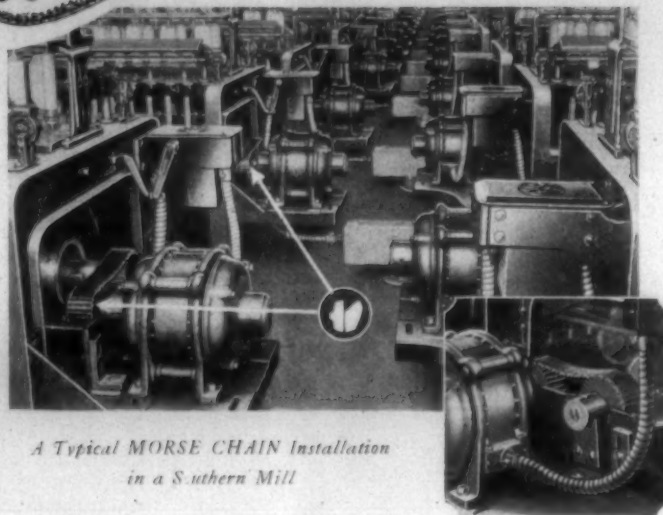
within the last two years that a large amount of the so-called English broadcloth has been brought into this country which has been so popular in the shirt trade. Within the last 60 days the American mills have taken this fabric up and a large number of looms have been put on it. Had the American mills taken this fabric up when it first started, they could have had the profit that has been repeated by the importers and English mills.

"The original designs of all fabrics originate with artists and Paris is their headquarters. These designs are bought and as a rule the first ones are made on hand looms and from there they go to power looms and are sold to the trade in volume.

"The American manufacturers in this country can do nothing better than to encourage designs through the textile schools and offer cash prizes of sufficient size to encourage the artists in New York and other centers to compete in getting out acceptable designs. They are the ones that determine what a mill shall make and style them. They should be the ones, therefore, that should watch the styles abroad, study the imported fabrics, and suggest to the mill the fabrics they should make and I hope they too will join with us in this undertaking.

"The Dawes plan of settling with Germany has become effective and if we are to settle with Germany, we are therefore compelled to trade with them. Germany with her low cost, regardless of our tariff, is going to put her goods into this country. There are certain lines of so-called staples that will probably be more seriously affected than others and mills who are now making some of these staples will find, if they want to compete, that they will have to look for something else to make. These mills should immediately investigate this situation and prepare themselves for making some of the fabrics that Germany will not attempt to bring in."

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Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Greist Mfg. Co.	32	Thomas Grate Bar Co.	36
<b>-H-</b>		Tolhurst Machine Works	18
Hepworth, Jno. W. & Co.	16	Tripod Paint Co.	43
H. & B. American Machine Co.	10	<b>-U-</b>	
Hetherington, John & Sons Co.	—	United Chemical Products Co.	43
Hollingsworth, J. D.	25	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	26
Hopedale Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	31
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	9	Universal Winding Co.	31
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	<b>-V-</b>	
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	28
<b>-J-</b>		Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
Jackson, Hill & Co.	—	<b>-W-</b>	
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	30
Johnson, Oliver & Co.	5	Watson, L. S. Mfg. Co.	—
Jordan Mfg. Co.	26	Wellington, Sears & Co.	36
<b>-K-</b>		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Kaunagraph Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	2
Keever Starch Co.	4	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	27
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.	38	Williams, J. H. Co.	43
<b>-L-</b>		Williams, I. B. & Son	—
Ladew, Edward R. Co.	12	Wilts Veneer Co.	27
Langley, W. H. & Co.	36	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Leslie, Evans & Co.	36	Woods, T. B. Sons Co.	39
Landers Bros. Co.	25		

**DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.**

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

**WRITE FOR SAMPLES**



## Style Is Basis Of Diversification

(Continued from Page 21)

the armed might of the world, she found that the markets that had been once hers, had been pre-empted by England and America, that the machine had taken the place of the craftsman and she faced a world gone mad over machinery, with only the tradition of beautiful centuries behind her and an honest sense of the value of craftsmanship. To her surprise and astonishment the world came to her in a stream of gold for loveliness that was fashioned in sincerity and governed by tradition, and it has continued so until this day.

### Quantity Not Chief Aim.

"The mere ability to produce merchandise in immense quantities and at comparatively low economic costs is not enough. We must produce the kinds and types of merchandise that the public want, and the public's taste and requirements are rising, not sinking. We demand more of merchandise in the way of art than we ever did before, perhaps in the history of the world, and we will have these desires satisfied regardless of what happens to any individual or group of individuals.

"Something of the possibilities of this research I have attempted to show in the modest exhibition I have brought with me, from my own collections and the Brooklyn Museum. For many years we have used materials similar to this, in the development of design in the costume industry and in the silk industry, and to a very limited degree in the cotton industry, but I make the prophecy tonight that the section of the country who most earnestly, and most sincerely and most generously supports and sustains this research, will in the next generation be the center of production of not only cotton goods but all kinds and types of fabrics."

### Italy Pushes Sale of Artificial Silk in Far East.

A new company with a capitalization of 2,000,000 lire (lire equals \$0.0439 at current exchange) has been organized at Rome to act as a sales organization in the Far East for Italian manufacturers of artificial silk. The object of the company is to develop a market for both yarns and cloth in Japan and Korea, and eventually in other Far Eastern countries. Assistant Trade Commissioner J. Allen Palmer, Rome, reports to the Department of Commerce.

### Renewed Textile Activity in Lodz.

The partial strike in the textile industry of Lodz, which had been running for a number of weeks, was settled during the third week of August, by the workmen accepting a general cut of 5 per cent in wages, according to Acting Commercial Attache Leighton W. Rogers, Warsaw, Poland. A slight revival of buying has begun to cut into stocks, and there is a general improvement in the operating time of the industry.

## Automobile Races in Charlotte

Owing to the widespread interest in the automobile races to be held in Charlotte on the city's new board speedway on October 25, the board of directors are making provision to handle a crowd of 75,000 people instead of 50,000, as originally planned.

To that end additional grandstand space will be provided, and it will be possible to accommodate 55,000 people on the infield, instead of 30,000. There will be space for 8,000 automobiles on the infield and 10,000 automobiles in the parking spaces outside the track.

Jack Prince, builder of the Charlotte speedway, has left for Fresno, Calif., to assist the drivers in forwarding their cars to Charlotte on a special train on October 3. The Fresno races will be held October 2. The drivers already signed, and whose cars will be rushed across the continent, are Tommy Milton, Phil Shafer, Earl Cooper, Bennie Hill, Peter DePaolo, Antoine Mourre, Fred Comer, Red Cairens, Harry Hartz, Wade Morton, Ernie Ansterg.

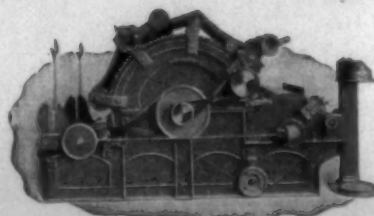
Fred Wagner, veteran starter, will also accompany the drivers to Charlotte, and they are expected to arrive here not later than October 10. The track will be finished on October 7, according to announcement by Fred M. Johnson, general manager of construction, and the trial tests will begin 15 days prior to the day of the races.

The Charlotte speedway is a board oval track one and one-quarter miles long, and modeled along the same lines as the new track to be built at Los Angeles. The builders claim that it will be one of the fastest speed courses in the world, with its 840-foot straightaways and 40-degree bank at the turns.

### Aden Imports of Grey Goods.

Imports of unbleached cotton goods into Aden during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, totalled 37,861,000 yards, compared with 37,028,000 yards in 1922-23. Grey sheetings constituted 29,192,035 yards of the total imports in 1923-24 and 21,450,000 yards in 1922-23, these goods being brought in not only for local consumption but also in considerable quantities for distribution to the Red Sea district. The 1923-24 receipts of grey sheetings included 10,123,135 yards from Japan, 8,573,067 yards from India, 5,073,720 yards from the United States, and 5,422,113 yards from other countries, principally China. Imports from India probably include a large quantity of Japanese sheetings shipped to Aden via Bombay, the Aden Trade Registration Bureau having made a practice of including such shipments in the Indian total, while those listed under Japan are mainly imported direct from that country. Consul Raymond Davis, Aden, reports to the Department of Commerce.

## Complete Equipment Cotton Machinery Built by Specialists



### Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.  
Picker and Card Room Machinery

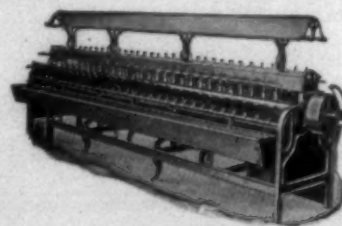
Feeders      Conveyers  
Vertical Openers      Bale Breakers  
Breaker Pickers      Finisher Pickers  
Thread Extractors  
Roving Waste Openers  
Revolving Top Flat Cards  
Drawing Frames, Slubbers  
Intermediate, Roving and Jack Frames

### Fales & Jenks Machine Company

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Ring Spinning and Twisting  
Machinery

Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton,  
Ring Twisters for Cotton, Wool,  
Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty  
Yarn.



### Easton & Burnham Machine Company

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Warping and Winding Machinery

Spoolers      Doublers  
Beam Warpers      Banding Machines  
Ball Warpers      Card Grinders  
Skein Winders      Spindles for  
Reels      Cotton and Silk

J. H. Windle, Northern and Export Agent  
J. H. Mayes, Southern Agent

Pawtucket, R. I.  
Charlotte, N. C.



## Ring Traveler Specialists U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

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ANTONIO SPENCER, President      AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer  
WM. F. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative  
P. O. Box 792      GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of Textile Winding Machinery

Winding machines for single and ply yarns,  
cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for  
circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER,  
also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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FREDERICK JACKSON

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NEWBURGER COTTON CO.

Memphis, Tenn.

TARVER, STEELE & COMPANY

Dallas, Texas

### William and York Wilson

Incorporated

Cotton Brokers

Rock Hill, S. C.

Representing reliable shippers  
throughout the cotton belt.

### J. EDW. KALE & CO.

Cotton Brokers and

Merchants

Extra staples and Short Cotton  
Lincolnton, N. C.

**GEO. M. ROSE, JR.**

Cotton

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Charlotte, N. C.

### SANDERS, ORR & CO.

Cotton

Charlotte, N. C.

### J. L. BUSSEY & CO.

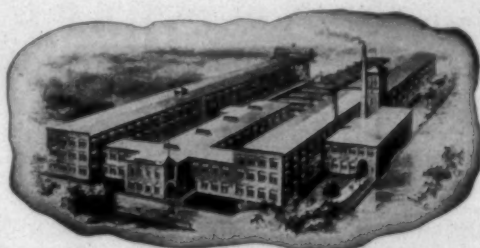
Cotton

Greenville, S. C.

### H. H. WOLFE & CO.

Cotton

Monroe, N. C.



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THE GREIST MFG. CO., Dept. R, New Haven, Conn.

Southern Representative:

James McCabe, P. O. Box 219, Greenville, S. C.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the



**National Ring Traveler Co.**

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



## Foreign Trade Aspects of Southern Textile Diversification

(Continued from Page 13)

cant that the imports of unbleached goods, of which broadcloths and sateens constitute the bulk, have increased about 12 per cent during the first eight months of 1924 over the same period last year; 7,512,000 were the actual figures, valued at \$13,500,000.

I have available for anyone interested a refinement of these imports figures which reveal the quantities and values of particular kinds of goods entered for consumption and which show the monthly totals imported of such classes as lawns, broadcloths, sateens, voiles, gingham, etc.

Here is a phase of foreign trade vitally affecting every producer of cotton goods wherever located and it offers rich food for serious study in relation to diversification or, as I prefer it, adaptability. I know that some of our mills are already keenly alive to the large domestic consumption and steadily growing demand for such types of cloths as broadcloths and sateens which constitute a large proportion of all our imports and are already in a measure successfully producing goods which they are able to sell at a price competitive with those imported.

The imports of cotton cloth into a country which itself is the greatest consumer of raw cotton is a subject which is stimulative of considerable oratory, but I must resign that privilege to those more talented in that direction and without restraints of being in the Government service. Oratory, however, achieves little beyond the inspirational stages and our problem today is one calling for serious study and effort rather than high sounding phrases.

Two measures suggest themselves to meet the problem, the first seeming the easier way and the path of least resistance—the application of a higher tariff barrier; and second, individual and collective application to the solution of the problem by adopting the resources of our skilled administrators and labor, in which manner I am convinced a competitive output can be evolved which will fully meet the imported fabrics as to quality and price.

I have been asked the causes to which these growing imports may be attributable. Certain of them are quite obvious and are familiar to the merchant and manufacturer alike. However, there is no denying that cloths, commercially described as broadcloths are in great vogue at the moment and it appears will likely continue so for sometime to come. Starting by catering to the white shirt era, garment manufacturers are now using that or similar fabrics for shirtwaists, dresses, under garments, and the end has not yet been reached. So, I am not one of those who believe that broadcloths and similar fabrics are a temporary fancy. The demand is more basic. Properly made, such cloths are extraordinarily durable, look well in shades and stripes, and

have proved an economical purchase whenever acquired by the individual consumer. Referring again to the so-called white shirt or white collar era, I believe that it has come in major part at least to stay. The office worker especially is conspicuous when he wears colored or boldly striped shirts for several days, but the period of wear before re laundering, white broadcloth shirts can be extended without comment. This fact coupled with the fewer re launders which it receives is a convincing argument for the wearer to supply his wardrobe with garments of this class of material.

Another factor is that the British mills which have for many years been specializing on broadcloths and similar fabrics were first to take advantage of the demands in America. They were in a strong strategic position since the textile industry of Great Britain which in normal times exported fully 85 per cent of their product were suffering a severe depression due to lack of buying power in other foreign markets. Such trade with the United States was for a time one of the bright spots in their foreign trade and it was recognized that in order to maintain and increase such trade in the United States many mills were selling cloths at below cotton replacement values and some of them at even below cost of production. From observations made during my recent visit to England, I am convinced that most of the mills exporting such goods to the United States are now doing so on a profitable basis, meager profits, but profits nevertheless.

The Department of Commerce, of which Mr. Hoover is the secretary, is the outstanding business organization of the Government in the sense that it adopts its efforts to the service of the various industries. It is not regulatory or supervisory, but exists for the purpose of applying its resources at home and abroad to the interests of American business. We are yours to command and I bespeak for the Department your advice and cooperation in making our efforts more effective.

### Barcelona Textile Depression Becomes Accentuated.

The depression in the Catalonia textile industry has been further accentuated by the complete shut-down of the mills in certain districts, and production in Barcelona has been reduced to between 25 and 50 per cent of capacity. The general condition of the Spanish cotton industry is very unfavorable, and a bad winter is expected, according to the local press. August imports of cotton were only 4,600 bales, including 2,400 from the United States, while spinners' takings reached 37,000 bales, of which 18,000 were American. Stocks on hand on September 1 totalled 30,000 bales, including 8,000 American. Assistant Trade Commissioner James G. Burke, Madrid, Spain, has cabled the Department of Commerce.



## What You Will See At The Exposition

(Continued from Page 8)

vertical beater shaft runs in ball bearings and can be raised and lowered, thereby allowing for perfect adjustment between the blades and the grids according to the grade of stock to be used.

The C. O. B. machine, made up of three sections through which the stock next passes, has been greatly improved, the airports, as well as all connections, having been made airtight. The vibratory fingers can be adjusted to any position with absolute accuracy. This machine, the makers claim, is the only machine which cleans any kind of stock without curling. Not only does it do this, but due to the cleaning done by it, beater speeds can be decreased and much cleaner and better work in the card room and the comb room can be expected with a minimum of waste taken out in these processes. It is fireproof and foolproof, and, having no wearing parts, repairs will be negligible. Because this machine takes out to a very large extent that small, pebbly, sand-like dirt which every mill has to eliminate as much as possible from its cotton, better yarn can be expected and consequently larger profits can be obtained for the finished product.

By installing a fan and condenser, and depositing said cotton as opened, bloomed and cleaned by the three above mentioned machines into a bin, the visitors of the Exposition will be able to note the fine and lofty condition in which the cotton is prepared.

On their full roller 2-card set, with the 2 feeds and single bank ring doffer condenser, they are going to run floor sweeps, making 4s yarn. This yarn will be spun on their cotton and wool waste spinning frame into the filling yarn which, in turn, will be woven on the loom kindly lent by the Compton & Knowles Loom Works. The loom will have as a warp two-ply 20s yarn and the goods will be woven in the gray.

Whitin Machine Works will have an exhibition of some of the results obtained by their waste system. The waste spinning frame has several points to be noticed. On one side they will have a 1½-inch ring 6-inch traverse and on the other side a 2½-inch ring, 9-inch traverse, both making the filling yarn above mentioned. A double jack spool creel is to be used. This means that there will be two spools. Consequently, all ends will go to their respective side from their respective spool. This means that by having the ends off the bottom of the spool it will be much easier for the operator to run this machine and, in every way, easier to handle.

Due to their Morse Silent Chain Drive it is now possible to change the speed of the twister head without changing the spindle speed, and vice versa. Also, they do away with the trouble of splicing the rope drive.

On their flyer twister, on which they are going to use the same yarn as on the waste spinning frame, the

main item of interest is the combination bobbin creel and jack spool creel, both of which will be in use at the show.

A Model "H" drawing frame, 4 deliveries, is an absolutely new machine. In bringing this machine out after much careful work they were able to simplify and strengthen the machine in every way. There are some fifty-six castings which have been eliminated. The machine has been shortened 3 inches in width. The sliver cans can now be brought in closer to the back. It is impossible, in this article, to enumerate the many advantages and simplifications which have been made on this machine.

This drawing frame is to run cotton of 1-inch staple, going in at the back at forty-eight grains with six ends up and with a draft of 5.33, coming out at the front as fifty-four grains.

Their Model "B" spinning frame has many new features about it. The back bars will be steel. The traverse motion will be self-contained, meaning by this that as the rolls are set said traverse motion is automatically set also. The back bar fingers are interchangeable. There will be a new head crown gear cover. The head end itself will have their new swiveling panels with its new locking device. There will be a new clutch spindle exhibited. The jack and cylinder gears are newly designed spiral gears, which means less vibration and noise than ever before. As mentioned in the short paragraph on the drawing frame, they can do better by answering your questions at the show.

The two-section roving waste machine has been greatly improved. The friction drive has been simplified, as well as made more positive. In the bonnets of the cylinders, airports with two sliding panels for adjustment have been cut. This means there will be a perfect adjustment of the air draft. The delivery apron has also been improved. As a new feature, they would like to point out the self-contained motor drive rather than the usual "A" frame and countershaft. This makes the machine a much neater and more compact looking job.

### Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.

This company will show the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor lamp known to the trade as Work Light.

They will endeavor to show how defects show up quickly under Work Light. This will be of great interest to the textile manufacturer especially in his inspection department. They will also demonstrate the fact that the eye, responding quickly under Work Light, permits the brain and the body to function much easier and more rapidly.

The company states that Work Light is absolutely free of glare and hence operators working under this type of illumination are not tired as quickly as under other forms of illumination.

### The J. B. Ford Co.

The J. B. Ford exhibit will consist of jars of the many alkalies which they manufacture for textile purposes, as well as their abrasive



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## LAMPE-THOMAS CO., Inc.

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Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas Cottons

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I. L. Brin, Vice-President

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## COBB COTTON CO.

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Mississippi Delta Staple

Our Specialty

Helena, Ark.

## W. F. EVANS & CO.

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In the Heart of the Delta  
Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers,  
Benders and Staple Cotton  
Helena, Ark.

C. H. Crutchfield

E. W. Crutchfield

## C. H. Crutchfield & Co.

Established 1909

Benders and Extra Staples

Hope, Arkansas

## Anderson Cotton Co.

Cotton Merchants

Delta Character Cotton

Helena, Ark.

## ARKANSAS COTTON GROWERS' COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Main Office, Little Rock, Arkansas

Shippers of All Kinds of Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri Cotton

F. L. PAGE, Gen. Mgr. Cotton Department

## MERROWING

Established 1838

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Stocking Welting

Toe Closing

Mock Seaming

Maximum Production

Minimum Cost of Upkeep

Unexcelled Quality of Work

## THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn





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D. W. BROOKS, Vice-President  
W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President  
NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.

## NEWBURGER COTTON CO.

(INCORPORATED)

MEMPHIS - TENN.

*Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty*

### WATSON-WHITE COMPANY

(Incorporated)

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Offices:

Jackson, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Dyersburg, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ark.  
We gin over 15,000 bales of cotton annually, and would ship from gin to mills on type.  
Jackson, Tennessee

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Tennessee, Arkansas and  
Mississippi

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Brownsville, Tenn.

### L. W. MAGRUDER & CO.

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Arkansas Staples  
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CABLE ADDRESS  
BIGBOY  
DOMESTIC

ALABAMA, GEORGIA  
DELTA AND  
WESTERN  
COTTONS

BRAND  
BIGBOY  
EXPORT

**John L. Robinson & Co.**



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Buying agencies in the best staple sections in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. All shipments given careful attention.  
Direct selling agency for North and South Carolina and Virginia.

**ROBINSON & BAGGETT**

Brevard Court

Charlotte, - - - - - N. C.

powders, which are used on cotton mill floors.

In addition to this there will be a very elaborate display of everything from hosiery to gingham, where the dyes have been treated with the alkalies that the J. B. Ford Co. manufacture.

C. P. Hostetter, district manager, J. G. Schaeffer, one of the North Carolina representatives, and P. D. Westmoreland, South Carolina representative, will have charge of the booth.

### F. A. Lazenby & Co.

This exhibit will consist of small units of filling winders which they manufacture. They will include filling winders for cops, butts and bobbins, the light type bobbin winder, improved type cop and butt winder and extra heavy type cop winder.

### Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. will occupy sections Nos. 288, 287 and 301 on the second floor of the annex, a total of 200 square feet. The material and apparatus which they will exhibit will consist of motor control and protective devices especially adapted and developed by engineering department for textile machinery. Various types of switches, starters and relays, which are being furnished to the most modern textile mills, will be exhibited with full information regarding their application.

Sections Nos. 302 and 303 will be occupied by the Westinghouse Lamp Co., which will have a complete exhibit of lighting installations and equipment.

### Bahan Textile Machinery Co.

The Bahan Co. will exhibit in Space No. 105, patent attachments for textile machinery.

### The Lunkenheimer Co.

The extensive line of valves and engineering appliances manufactured by the Lunkenheimer Co. will be excellently represented by the exhibit on display in Booths 214 and 215, located in the Exposition Building Annex.

For convenient observation and examination, the valves, lubricating devices, boiler mountings, cocks, whistles and similar specialties exhibit, will be displayed in sectioned form. A view of the internal construction is, therefore, readily accessible.

### The Sherwin-Williams Co.

The main feature of the Sherwin-Williams Co. exhibit will be S-W Eg-Shel Mill White. They will have a large display of this on a 10x12 foot background in the booth to show the quality of product they are offering for the interior painting of mills and factories in general. They will also display exterior paints on painted weatherboards, extending from the rear of the floor around the outer edge of the booth. They will endeavor to show in a

general way industrial paints, both interior and exterior, for mills and factories, as well as finishes for their machine painting and products of where a paint is used.

### U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Co.

The U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Co., of Providence, R. I., will exhibit again this year with an even larger and more beautiful booth than they used two years ago. For richness of effect and sheer simplicity of beauty their exhibit will rival any in the show and undoubtedly attract much favorable comment. As the leader in its line of industry, the "U. S." manufactures such a variety of all kinds of bobbins, spools and shuttles and in such quantities, that it is impossible to show but a comparatively small representative line of their goods. This year more than ever, the aim of the company is to make an attractive setting and utilize more space for the welcoming of its many friends and visitors.

The exhibit will be in charge of one of the company's live wire Northern salesmen, D. R. Crawford, and their two hustling Southern representatives, Mr. Ragan and Mr. Ousley.

The exhibit will be found on the second floor, sections 289 to 295, inclusive.

### Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Co.

This company will exhibit in Spaces 79-82 in the annex. They will have in operation, a Model E Draper loom, making blue denims and equipped with a 3-bank K A electrical stop motion. They will also have in operation a Crompton & Knowles gingham loom, equipped with a 2-bank K A stop motion. In addition, they will show a wide range of samples of various cloths showing the different kinds of fabrics made with looms equipped with the K A stop motions.

E. C. Smith, president of the company, Wm. Whittaker, Southern representative, W. L. Ferguson, sales representative, and J. J. McLesky, sales engineer, will be in attendance.

### Peaselee-Gaulbert Co.

The Peaselee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., will have a very interesting exhibit, featuring their well known mill white "Milite" (liquid daylight) by means of a running fountain. M. J. Dawes and J. L. Glenn will be in charge.

### J. H. Williams Co.

The J. H. Williams Co., manufacturers of shuttles, heddles and heddle frames, will have a very attractive exhibit, practically reproducing their display at the last Boston Show. Among the products shown will be plain and hand threading shuttles, automatic shuttles, iron and wood end heddle frames, reeds, twin steel and bronze wire heddles.

### John Hetherington & Sons.

John Hetherington & Sons will exhibit their new Nasmith Twin Comber, 1922 Model. This machine embraces two independent combers, built back to back on the same framing, and each may run or stop, independently of what the other is

### W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE  
COTTON

105 S. Front St.

Memphis, Tenn, U. S. A.



doing. It is driven by a single belt, although each comber, where desired, may have its own belt and fast and loose pulley. The advantages claimed for the two-sided comber are economy of floor space, shafting, pulleys and belts, saving in distance traversed by operative and setting made while stand upright in front of machine.

#### Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., will occupy Space No. 212, where one of their float thread shearing machines will be on exhibition. This type of machine has been used thus far by comparatively few mills in the South, though it has been in extensive use among Northern mills, during the last twenty-five or thirty years.

These shears are especially designed for removing float threads on the back of fancy spot goods woven with float threads in the warp or filling, so as to leave the spots or pattern very clearly defined on the face. Where goods are woven with filling floats the entire work of cutting these off is done on the shearing machine, though where the float threads are in the warp, the warp floats are cut open on a loop cutting machine, which is also built by the Curtis & Marble Machine Co. It seems probable that in the next few years many more of the Southern mills will take up the manufacture of fancy goods which will require the use of the float thread shears and loop cutting machines.

Owing to the constantly increasing business which Curtis & Marble Machine Co. have throughout the South, they have arranged to open a Southern office so as to bring them in closer contact with their customers. This office will be opened in Greenville, S. C., in the Woodside Building during the time of the Exposition. Their representatives who are to be at the Southern office will be at the booth during the exhibition.

#### National Ring Traveler Co.

The National Ring Traveler exhibit at Greenville will comprise a complete display of their new patented developments in ring spinning and twister travelers. They will show the Wentworth double duty in a complete range of sizes in grains and numbers. In the naught (0) sizes they will exhibit the new Wentworth gravity travelers and in the bronze traveler the Wentworth double duty in a complete range of sizes.

#### The Colson Co.

This company will exhibit ball bearing trucks and casters with rubber and metal wheels.

The trucks will be: Roving truck, doffing truck, platform truck, warehouse truck.

#### Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

This exhibit will be very simple in its nature and will show panels

produced by the use of their special mill paint—Alba Lux. They will have a number of representatives in attendance to explain the advantages of the product to interested persons.

#### New Card Clothing

(Textile Manufacturer of England.)

The card clothing is made with rigid needle points cut in a thin strip about 1-32 inch thick, somewhat similar to the licker-in rolls, but instead of being saw-shaped teeth the pins are much finer, and it is possible to have as many points as in the ordinary card clothing. These pins are straight, that is, without knee, and are placed at an angle.

"The combined characteristics—i. e., rigidity and absence of hook—appear to be the cause of their particular properties." The wire clothing has been tried on cotton cards; the doffers only being covered.

"The results are nothing less than extraordinary. Not only does the cylinder keep clean, but its clothing remains much longer in working order, and does not require grinding so frequently. A cotton card which had worked in this manner for four weeks was stopped in order to examine the state of the cylinder. On cleaning the latter a fine black dust only was removed without any cotton fibres." It is claimed that in addition to keeping the cylinder clean the clothing increases the production and regularity of sliver.

"The makers claim that the reason why the new clothing does not fill up is because the pins are made without hook or knee, unlike the old type of clothing set in fabric or leather foundation, which in working immediately fills up to the bend and then gradually up to the point. The teeth of the clothing being straight from the base, and made with needle-shaped points, the fibres under operation are not withheld, but are easily cleared by the doffing comb. The doffer does not fill up, because the teeth thereof retain the maximum of their grasping power and completely strip the cylinder. Therefore, would it not be sufficient to keep the doffer constantly clean by any of the automatic strippers already in existence? It does not appear that the action of these strippers exerts any considerable influence on the state of the cylinder. The rigidity of the clothing, in the writer's opinion, is the main cause of the superior grasping power of the card.

#### SUDDUTH & WALNE

Cotton

Vicksburg, Miss.

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A Co-operative Marketing Association for the Benefit of Its 55,000 Cotton Grower Members

Cotton Classed and Sold in Even Grades and Staple

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Most careful personal attention to shipments of every sale to secure most perfect uniformity of staple and character.

Ask any of our mill customers as to our service.

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#### W. H. KLINE & CO.

Shippers of Mississippi Delta and Upland Cottons.

Personal Attention Given Each Shipment. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Cotton

Phone 413

Offices:

Greenwood, Clarksdale, Itta Bena, Yazoo City.

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#### CHASSANOL & CO.

High Grade Staple Cotton

Experienced Handlers of Low Grade Staples

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Personal Supervision Given All Shipments.

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Cotton

Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas Short and Benders.

Yazoo, Miss., Delta Extra Staples.

Clarksdale, Miss.

#### WHEATLEY & CO.

Cotton

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L. E. Montgomery E. D. Sumner

#### Montgomery & Sumner

Delta Staples and Benders.

Yazoo City, Miss.



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COTTON

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All Grades Oklahoma Cotton

Member Okla. State Cotton Exchange

Ada, Oklahoma



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Selling Agents for Southern Mills  
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
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Sole Selling Agents For  
Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,  
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**TATUM, PINKHAM & GREY**  
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Bleached, Grey and Colored Cotton Goods

**Joshua L. Baily & Co.**  
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**Amory, Browne & Co.**  
Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products  
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Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
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THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## Cotton Goods

New York.—The sharp rise in cotton prices last week was quickly followed by an advance in cotton goods and yarn prices. A very good volume of business was done, but it was mainly for prompt delivery. Trading for future delivery has not yet reached the volume usual to this time of the year. Buyers and mills were both inclined to await further developments before entering into large future contracts. While individual orders were small, the total business done was very encouraging. Toward the end of the week, several orders for print cloths covering 300,000 to 500,000 yards were reported, with delivery not more than sixty days ahead.

The higher prices on cloths ranged from a quarter to three-eighths cents a yard, with an average of about a quarter cent. Buying was sufficiently large to encourage many mills to increase production. There was a better demand for heavy sheets and wide sheetings sold well. Some colored cottons were reduced. A steady business in sateens, broadcloths, voiles and some other fine combed goods was reported. Silk and cotton mixture rayons and other cotton mixtures sold well. Naming of new prices in gingham for spring was again delayed.

Both retailers and jobbers were stimulated to further buying by the rise in cotton prices. They placed orders freely, but did not take goods in large amounts. It seems fairly certain that the hand-to-mouth buying policy will continue through the present season.

Print cloths were noticeably stronger at the end of the week. A number of large mills declined business but continued to sell in a limited way at some of the advances named on Thursday and Friday. At the end of the week, print cloths were quoted at 9 cents for 64x60s. There was some trading at 8½ cents. Ten cents was paid for 68x72, with some mills asking 10½ cents. Narrow cloths advanced a quarter cent and some sales were reported at the advance.

Sheetings sold rather better than print cloths. For 34-inch 5-yards sales were made at 8½ cents and 8½ cents, but at the close as high as 8½ cents was asked. This number had been low. Sales of 3-yards were made at 13½ cents and 14 cents, depending on the makes, and 4-yard 56x60s sold at 11 cents net. Sales of 4.70s were made at 9½ cents, and 9½ was held firm. Sales of 4-yard 37-inch goods were made at 10½ cents and 6.15s were held at ½ cent up to 7½ cents.

Tobacco cloths were more active and some advances were paid for Fall River goods. Sales there ran up to 125,000 pieces for the week.

Drills advanced ¼ cent to ½ cent a yard. Pajama checks sold at ¼ cent up. Advances were named on twills and sateens and some added business was done at the higher prices. On the whole the day's business was not in keeping with the great rise in cotton and the large buyers declined to come in. Most of the trading was done by converters and bleachers and by some of the bag houses.

The fine goods market was reported quite active in spots. It was found inadvisable to raise quotations on combed yawns, pongees and voiles. There were sales of different broadcloth constructions, among which were contract 112x60s at 20 cents and some two by ones at 32 cents on contract. There were sales of silk and cotton mixtures in different counts. A large contract for 80x76s single end was sold for 25½ cents and spots at 27½ cents. A sale of 96x64s plain canton mixtures was done at 17½ cents for spots and another of 96x100s at 23 cents.

Most mills on tire fabrics are reported well sold until the end of the year. A large tire company was in the market last week for a large amount of carded peeler cord for October delivery, but was unable to get delivery within that time. Cotton duck mills have booked a good volume of business recently. The demand for single filling, double filling, army and enameling duck was very good last week. Most of the orders were for comparatively small lots, but they were frequent enough to make a substantial total.

With the advance in cotton since the early part of the present week, the Fall River print cloth market shows a little better activity, with prices holding generally steady. The sales for the week are estimated at 75,000 pieces, consisting principally of sateens, twills and 36-inch counts. Wide and narrow prints have been in light request, although there is more inquiry noticeable in the latter constructions.

Prices current in primary channels are as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7½; 64x60s, 7; 38½-inch 64x64s, 9½. brown sheetings, southern standards, 15½; denims, 220s, 20; tickings, 24½ and 26; staple gingham, wide, 15, nominal; dress gingham, 18½ to 21, nominal; prints, 10.

Southeastern Selling Agency  
**LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY**  
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.  
Extra staples, and good 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Cotton yarns showed a very sharp rise during the week after the advance in raw cotton. Quotations on Southern carded yarns were moved up two cents a pound, while combed yarns were advanced from three to five cents. Buying slowed up sharply at the end of the week, due to the uncertainty felt by yarn consumers. Buyers were apparently anxious to cover their immediate needs but were not inclined to place future contracts. Some of them were scared into thinking that they had missed buying at the bottom, while others are inclined to await a reaction that they believe will come. Consumers who were urgently in need of yarns paid the higher prices, but those who are considering future business did not follow up their inquiries. Published quotations reflecting this market are regarded as merely nominal, as many spinners are quoting considerably above this list.

Stocks of the coarse numbers of carded knitting yarns are very low in this market. Buyers who have shopped over the market looking for small lots at low prices have found they could not get them and have been forced to wait until mills could deliver the yarn. Combed yarns continued less active than carded yarns, although they were quickly advanced after the Government cotton report. A fairly good spot business in combed yarns was reported before the week closed and there was some further business in mercerized yarns. Buyers of these yarns have been postponing orders for the past few weeks and some of them were forced into the market last week to cover their immediate requirements.

Yarn quotations in this market were published as follows, although in many instances they are below asking prices of spinners:

Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s	40 a41	2-ply 24s	47 a48
10s	41½a42	2-ply 26s	48 a49
12s to 14s	42½a43	2-ply 30s	50 a
1-ply 16s	44 a	2-ply 40s	56 a
2-ply 20s	45 a	2-ply 50s	64 a

Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	39 a	40s	55 a56
10s to 12s	40 a41	40s ex.	58 a59
14s	42 a	50s	64 a
16s	43 a	60s	72 a
20s	44 a44½	Tinged Carpet	
24s	45½a	3 and 4-ply 36	
26s	46½a47	White Carpet	
30s	49 a50	3 and 4-ply 39	
36s	54 a		

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s, 1-ply	34 a	12s, 2-ply	38 a39
8s, 2, 3 and	40 a	20s, 2-ply	44 a
4-ply	35 a35½	26s, 2-ply	47 a
10s, 1-ply	40 a	30s, 2-ply	49 a
2-ply	37 a		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply	—	3, 4 and 5-ply	—
8s	39 a	16s	44 a
10s	40 a	20s	44½a45
12s	41 a42		

Single Chain Warps.			
10s	40 a	24s	46½a47
12s	41 a	26s	47½a48
14s	42½a	30s	50 a
16s	44 a	40s	56 a
20s	45 a		

Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	39 a40	20s	44 a
10s	40 a	24s	45½a
12s	41 a	26s	46½a
14s	41½a	30s	49 a
16s	42½a		

Frame Cones.			
8s	39½a	22s	44½a
10s	40 a	24s	45 a
12s	40½a	26s	45½a
14s	41 a	28s	46 a
16s	41½a	30s	47½a48
18s	42½a	30s tying in	46 a47
20s	43½a	40s	54 a55

Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s	55 a56	2-ply 50s	68 a70
2-ply 20s	57 a58	2-ply 60s	72 a75
2-ply 30s	60 a62	2-ply 70s	85 a
2-ply 36s	60 a65	2-ply 80s	92 a95
2-ply 40s	65 a67		

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	34s	64 a
16s	52½a	36s	65 a
18s	53 a	38s	68 a
20s	53½a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	42s	75 a
24s	54½a	44s	80 a
26s	55 a	46s	85 a
28s	57 a	48s	90 a

Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply	52 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a
22s, 2-ply	53 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
30s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-ply	74 a

Cotton Textiles the Largest Item in Siam's Import Trade.

Production of cotton textiles in Siam is comparatively insignificant, being confined to hand-woven fabrics alone. The importance of foreign textiles in this market is apparent from the fact that such articles form by far the largest item in the import trade of the Kingdom. The total value of all classes of commodities landed at the port of Bangkok during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, amounted to 133,718,000 ticals (tical equals \$0.37), out of which cotton manufacturers accounted for 24,825,752 ticals, compared with 18,238,000 ticals in 1913-14, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Vice Consul Carl C. Hanson, Bangkok.

## Czechoslovak Textile Operations Satisfactory.

The generally satisfactory scale of operations in the different branches of the Czechoslovak textile industry continued in the last half of August with the fall buying reported in good volume, especially in the domestic market. Prices have remained practically unchanged both in cotton and wool goods. General satisfaction is expressed in the local trade over the adoption of the Daves plan by Germany. Commercial Attache H. Lawrence Groves, Prague, reports.

## Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.

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### COTTON YARNS

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Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

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## Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

### Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER

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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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All Numbers, Regular, Reverse and Fancy Twists.

Mills wishing to sell direct to discriminating customers please write, stating counts and quality, carded or combed, skeins, ball or chain warps, tubes or cones.

Sales to customers by wire on mill's acceptance and approval.

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DIRECT MILL AGENT

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CARDED AND COMBED COTTON YARNS

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES

Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Weldon, N. C.

White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.

Chatham Mfg. Co. (Cotton Dept.), Elkin, N. C.

Singles and Plies—Right and Reverse Twists

Cable Cords—Ratines and Colors

1 Madison Ave., New York City

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE



## Want Department

**Wanted**—To correspond with mill in need of superintendent. Would prefer mill that is run down and not getting results. 40 years of age, married, strictly sober. Can give good reference. Now employed. Superintendent on present job six years. 22 years' experience as superintendent and overseer carding and spinning. Address "R. B. T.," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**Wanted**—Napping department second hand. One who knows how to operate, grind and fix Woonsocket nappers so as to get best results on flannels, cottonades and napped plaids. Must be willing to work for success. Good position for the right man. First-class mill; one of the best cities in the South. Give all particulars in first letter. Address M. D. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for Textile Mills  
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.  
Bethayres, Pa.

### Salesman Wanted

To sell sizing, softener and other materials to cotton mills and finishing plants in the South. State full particulars as to residence, age, experience and salary expected. Address Box 24, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale

1 Keeler Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler, 90 H. P., 60" diameter, 17 feet long. To carry 100 lbs pressure. The Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.

### PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT

Man 42 years of age, married, strictly sober, 28 years' experience on carded and combed knitting and weaving yarns, counts 1s to 60s, and plain weaving, expert carder and spinner, efficient manager, can get quality and quantity. Capable of taking complete charge of the manufacturing of a mill of any size. Would like to connect with a good mill or chain of mills. Best of references from past and present employer. Now engaged. Could accept position in 30 days. Address Practical, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED

First-class man to reneck and fit cotton mill steel rollers. None but a man capable of doing first-class work of this kind need apply. Cox Foundry and Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga. Station A.

### Joseph L. Davidson Co.

Established 1889

Designing Card Stamping Repeating  
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

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### WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

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## FOR SALE

10,000 SPINNING SPINDLES  
**D — 8 LATEST MODEL**

$\frac{7}{8}$ " WHIRL  
STANDARD McMULLAN BLADE  
VARYING 2 TO 4 YEARS OLD.  
IN FINE CONDITION  
REPLACED BY TAPE DRIVE SPINDLES

Large Supply Filling Bobbins  
For Automatic Looms to Fit These Spindles

SAMPLES SUBMITTED  
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ATTRACTIVE PRICE

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Cotton Mill Machinery For Sale

- 1—No. 5 Saco-Lowell Opener and Feeder.
- 1—40" Saco-Lowell Combination Single Beater Breaker and Finisher Lapper.
- 1—No. 1 Saco-Lowell Condenser.
- 1—Saco-Lowell Thread Extractor.
- 4—Saco-Lowell Deliveries, 1st drawing.
- 1—Whitin Sliver-lap Machine with derby back
- 1—Whitin Ribbon-lap Machine, 4 heads.
- 2—Whitin Combers, 8 heads, 12 coilers.
- 1—H. & B. Slubber, 28 spindles, 11x5½ bobbin.
- 1—H. & B. Intermediate, 54 spindles, 9x4½ bobbin.
- 1—H. & B. Roving, 96 spindles, 7x3½.
- 2—H. & B. Jacks, 200 spindles each, 6x2½ bobbin.
- 10—Whitin Ring Frames, 224 spindles each, 3" gauge, tape drive.
- 5—Fales & Jenks Wet Twisters, 240 spindles each, 3" gauge.
- 4—No. 160 Universal Winders.
- 2—No. 50 Universal Winders.
- 2—No. 80 Universal Winders.
- 2—No. 90 Universal Winders.
- 1—Electric Yarn Singeing Machine, 30 spindles.
- 1—Tape Sewing Machine.
- 5—Barber-Colman Hand Knotters.
- 6—Draper Model K, 16-Harness Dobby Looms, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 4x1 Box, 16-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 4x1 Box, 8-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 2x1 box, 8-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 2—Crompton & Knowles, 4x1 Box, 32".
- 5—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 32".
- 3—Stafford Model A, 32".
- 1—Stafford Model M.
- 1—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 36".
- 2—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 40".
- 2—Stafford Model K, 16-Harness Dobby, 81".
- 2—Stafford Model A, 16-Harness Dobby, 28".
- 2—Stafford Model D, 16-Harness Dobby, 66".
- 2—Jacquard Heads, 1 for 28", 1 for 81" Damask
- 8—Hopedale 36" Looms, 5-harness.
- 1—Curtis & Marbel No. 21 Stitcher with Motor.
- 1—Sample Cutting Machine.
- 1—Trade Mark Stamping Machine.
- 1—Wire Stitching Machine.
- 1—Phila. Textile Proctor Dryer 6x6x8.
- 3—Hussong Dyeing Machines, Wood Tanks.
- 1—American Laundry Machine Co. 30" Hydro Extractor Motor Driven.
- 1—Textile Finishing Co. Kier, ¼ ton capacity.
- 1—Franklin Dye Machine, 100 lb. capacity.
- 1—Permutet Water Softening Outfit, 1,000 gallon per hour capacity.
- 1—Smith Drum Mercerizing Machine, 16 pole skein.

Miscellaneous lot of motors, scales, office desks and chairs, some mill supplies, including about 50,000 bobbins.

The foregoing list of machinery will be sold at private sale, either as a whole or in part, F. O. B. floor, Model Mill, Spartanburg, S. C. All of it in first-class condition, having been run only two years, and is good as new. For further information, address E. E. Chi' Receiver, Spartanburg, S. C.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

**WANT POSITION** as roll coverer. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4324.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer spinning. Overseer for 20 years on all counts and colors, both carded and combed, from various stocks. Can get results. Would consider \$33 weekly, with free rent. No. 4327.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent. My experience covers mills in both North and South on a wide variety of goods and yarns. Excellent references to show past record of unusual achievement. No. 4328.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent of cotton yarn or good mill. Man of unusual ability and can give references to show excellent past record. No. 4329.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer spinning or night superintendent. Qualified by experience and training to handle room on efficient basis. A-1 references. No. 4330.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer weaving. My experience covers wide variety of fancy goods, including silk mixture. First-class references as to character and ability. No. 4331.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer carding or spinning, or would take good second hand's place. North Carolina preferred. Long experience. I. C. S. graduate, age 30, married, sober. References. No. 4332.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent or overseer weaving. Practical, experienced man on many different fabrics. Long and satisfactory record as overseer and superintendent. Best of references. No. 4333.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger place. Long experience. Best of references. No. 4334.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent or assistant superintendent in good mill on white work. Man of good habits, unusual ability and have long record of satisfactory services. No. 4335.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent, prefer yarn mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references. No. 4336.

**WANT POSITION** as superintendent, or overseer carding, spinning and twisting. Experienced man with excellent past record. Good references. No. 4337.

**WANT POSITION** as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Now employed, but want larger place. First-class references to show character and ability. No. 4338.

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## Textile Industry of India

In 1923, there were in India 333 cotton mills with 7,927,938 spindles and 144,794 looms, employing about 347,380 operatives daily, according to the Bombay Millowners' Association, and from the standpoint of the value of its production, the textile trade is the most important manufacturing industry in India, reports E. T. Pickard, chief, Textile Division of the Department of Commerce, in the special India issue of Commerce Reports. There is also a very extensive home weaving industry, and it is estimated that the output from this source has kept pace almost uniformly with that of the factories, except during the war period and the famine year, 1919-20.

"The Indian mill consumption of raw cotton is estimated at approximately 2,100,000 bales of 400 pounds each annually, while the non-mill consumption is conventionally placed at 750,000 bales per year," according to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and "hand spinning is relatively unimportant, with most of the cotton consumed in the villages being used for quilting and similar domestic purposes."

Perhaps the most accurate index of the activity of Indian cotton spinners over a period of years is the mill production of yarn. During the fiscal years 1910 to 1924, inclusive, the industry attained its maximum output 722,000,000 pounds, in 1915-16 was the high figure.

The Indian cotton industry centers in Bombay, where more than 40 per cent of the spindles and about 48 per cent of the loom are operated. In 1923-24, 399,000,000 pounds of yarn, or about 66 per cent of the total for all India, were produced in Bombay.

In 1922-23, the Indian mills used 363,000,000 pounds of yarn, while the home weavers took 345,000,000 pounds, a significant indication of the impetus given the home industry by the Gandhi boycott propaganda. The effect, however, seems to have been short-lived, since its takings declined almost 180,000,000 pounds in the following year.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, Indian mills produced 1,700,000,000 yards of cotton cloths, of which about 10 per cent was exported, according to the monthly statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills, published by the Indian Government. The output of the home weavers, it is reported, reached approximately 1,030,000,000 yards, and net imports amounted to 1,400,000,000 yards. The total consumption, therefore, was estimated at 3,970,000,000 yards—a figure practically identical with the estimate for 1909-10 contained in Notes on Indian Piece Good Trade.

The United Kingdom is the chief source of the Indian imports of cotton cloth, having furnished 1,306,000,000 yards out of a total of 1,467,000,000 during the fiscal year 1923-24. Of the British share, grey goods constituted 600,000,000 yards, bleached cloth, 403,000,000, and colored, printed and dyed the balance of 304,000,000.

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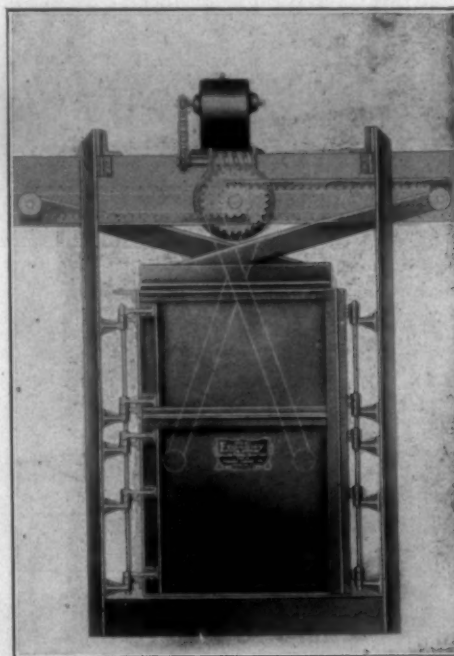


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